FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1849. [NO. 1650.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

LARGE SALE OF GOODS
AT AUCTION.

THE copartnership of John Huske & Son being dissolved, the Subscriber will, on the 6th February, proceed to sell the entire STOCK OF GOODS.

The Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Nails, &c. &c. The Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold.

JAS. HUSKE, Surviving Partner of John Huske & Son.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
Jan'y 5, 1849. 49ts

☞ The terms of sale will be 3, 4, 6, and 12 months' credit. Particulars at the sale.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Am. Almanac, 1849; the Psalmist; Xenophon's Anabasis; Smiley's Arithmetic; Collot's series of French Books; Gulliver's Travels; Æsop's Fables; Combe's Physiology.

Lube's Equity Pleading; Stephen on Pleading; The Amaranth, 1849; Friendship's Offering, 1849; The Snow Flake, 1849; The Garland, 1849.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 8.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being much in want of money, earnestly requests all those indebted to him either by Note or Account, to call and settle the same without delay. By so doing they will greatly oblige the undersigned, as his necessities are urgent and pressing.

M. N. LEARY.
Fayetteville, January 8, 1849. 49-3w

Fayetteville Commission and Forwarding House.

ANY article sent to J. R. WHITAKER, in Fayetteville, N. C., to sell on Commission, or to Forward, shall be promptly attended to, and an account of sales remitted punctually, as soon as sold. All who favor me with their custom may rest assured that I will use every means in my power to sell quick and to the best advantage.

Dec. 30, 1848. 49-4w

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM desirous of selling the Lands on which I reside, containing about Eleven Hundred Acres, situated on the West side of Little Pee Dee, 15 miles above where the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road will cross that stream. Productive soil, adapted to the cultivation of Corn or Cotton,—a fine Reed range, fenced,—good water and a healthy situation, are some of the inducements. The terms will be made accommodating to an approved purchaser.

MALCOM CLARK.
Harllesville, S. C., Jan. 2, 1849. 49-6wpd

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having associated his son NATHAN with him in business, it will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of H. Branson & Son.

H. BRANSON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are earnestly requested to call and settle without delay. All those failing to do so will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an Officer.

H. BRANSON.
Jan'y 1, 1849. 48-1m

DEEP RIVER INSTITUTE.

A SCHOOL for boys and girls will be opened on the 1st of January, 1849, under the direction of Mr. Alex. McIver, where the usual branches of English and Classical Education will be taught.

Its location is one mile and a half South of the "Gulf." Good board can be had in the neighborhood on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to Wm. Farrar, Brooks Harris, and Joseph Palmer.

Gulf P. O., Chatham Co., Dec 23. 47

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of January 1849:—

John Anderson, Dan'l A All.
David Bone, Jane Brian, John Buie, Duncan Blue, Martin Bolton, Wm Eggs, Arch B Buie, Eliza Bass, Elizth J Burroughs.
W H Carpenter, F M Core, J T Crawley, Jas Chason, Jno M Carver, Jacob Cressman, Jas Cashwell, E B Campbell, El? Surry Clerk, Don'l Campbell.
Cornelius Devane, Lucy Daniel, Matthew Dicinson, Martha Daniels, G R Daughtery, Wm David, Harrison Driver.
Edward Freeman.
Robert Graham, Edwin Godwin, John Gross.
John Holmes, E Hall, Jr., John Herring, Jas Hales, Nathan Hall, Stelin E Hall, Albert Hemmons.
Mary A Judd, Sarah J Johnson, Benj Johnson, Henry Jones.
Rev G P Kinsey.
Sarah A Lynch, Peary Lochaman, S Levy, Owen Lochanon, Maria J Lennon, Dr C Livingstone, T B Long.
Charles Martin, R J F Massey, George Munroe, Rebecca J March, D B Melvin, Dr W J Munroe, Mass R Meadows, John McNeill, Isabella McSwain, Don'l McDonald, David Mcduffie, Duncan McIntyre, Effie McDuffie, Thos R McPhail, John McFayden, D McDonald, Alex McDougald, W L McIwarmid, Alex McKeithan, Angus McDonald, Alex McAllister, John McInnis, John McLellan, Civil McDonald.
Joseph Newman, Wm Nelson.
Enoch Odum.
Eliz'th Powers, Ellen Pate, N L Phillips, J K Presscutt, Jas Page.
Jas W Reaves, Nancy Russ, T Reid.
Rich'd Stricklin, A W Smith, Neill Shaw, Isaac Stricklin.
Henry Turnage, W J Townsend, Susan Taylor, Sarah Thomas, Jas G Taylor.
Thos L Vincent, Maria Vann, Charles Vann.
J W Weisiger, Nathan Wheeler, C W Williams, Robt Wade, W Wills, Henry Watson.
Henry T Young, Mary A Young.

4? JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Judith Cagle, *vs.* Solomon Hathcock and David Kendall, Executors of Benj'n Cagle, deceased, Adeline Cagle, Sarah Cagle, and others.

Bill to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Lindsey F. Finch, Wellington Finch, John B. Rowland, and Green R. Rowland, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendants to be and appear before his Honor, at the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Stanly aforesaid, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the first Monday in March, then and there to plead to, answer, or demur to said Bill of Complaint, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. H. Treadwell, Clerk and Master in our said Court of Equity, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1848.

47] J. H. TREADWELL, C. M. E.

RALEIGH
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the first of January.

Tuition payable in advance.

Applications for admission may be made to
J. M. LOVEJOY, Principal.
Raleigh, Dec. 13. 46-9w

PRESERVE THE UNION!

NEW GOODS,
TO SUIT THE TIMES.

W. B. & T. S. JORDAN

HAVING recently purchased the entire Lot and Store-house, extensively known as

McCALLUM'S STORE,

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are now permanently located at that place, where they intend carrying on the mercantile business more extensively than ever, having for their motto—"Rigid economy, with small profits—accommodation, with honest principles, and a *nimble sixpence, with punctual payments.*" They beg leave to return their sincere thanks to a generous public for the *distinguished* patronage already bestowed on them, hoping, by a judicious management, to merit a continuance of the same. They are now receiving direct from Charleston, the cheapest, best selected and most desirable Stock of Goods ever kept in this section of country, consisting as follows:

A varied assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' most approved Dress Goods, of the latest French, European, and Mexican styles and shades; together with some ten or twelve different styles of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Hose; Ready-made Clothing, of good materials and insured workmanship, consisting of the latest cuts of Cloaks, Over-coats, Sack, Hunting and Dress Coats; Vests and Pantaloons, of every shape and grade.

Also, a general assortment of Glass, China, and Crockery Ware, some of which are in sets, and are unsurpassed for beauty.

Also, a very heavy stock of Groceries, comprising the various qualities of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea, Fish, Iron, Salt, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery in abundance.

Also, a judicious selection of Confectionery, of every description kept in a country store.

A general assortment of Bridles, Saddles, Martingales, Harness, Upper and Sole Leather.

They are also Agents for many of the PATENT MEDICINES now in use, noted for the cure of many diseases common in our climate.

All of the above goods they offer to the public *exceedingly low for cash,* or to punctual dealers, on time.

Then good people, far and near,
Who have your "*woulds and coulds*,"
Come, there is nothing e'er to fear,
In looking at our goods.

McCallum's Store, Montgomery county, } 46-6w
Dec 8, 1848. }

VALUABLE LAND for sale.

BEING determined to remove to the West, I will sell on a credit of 12 and 18 months, at the Plantation on which I reside, 10 miles East of Carthage in Moore county, over 3000 acres of Land on the waters of Crain's Creek, and 2000 acres on the waters of Little River. The land on Crain's Creek is all adjoining, and will be sold in four different tracts. There is about 250 acres of fresh Land, in a high state of cultivation, suited to the culture of all kinds of Produce made in this section of the State. The Land is well timbered and well watered, with a very healthy situation and a good Stand for a Store. The tract on Little River is well timbered, suited for making lumber and turpentine, with two good mill seats on never failing streams, near enough to the River to send the lumber or timber to market.

Those wishing to purchase any of the above named Lands, would do well to come and see the land before the day of sale, which they can do by calling on the proprietor. The sale will commence on the 24th day of January 1849, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

At the same time and place, I will hire out 15 or 20 likely Negroes, among them several mechanics.

I will sell at the same time several Horses and Stock of all kinds, House Furniture, Corn and Forage, and several other articles too tedious to mention.

DUGALD McDUGALD.
Moore county, Dec. 11, 1848. 46ts

Brilliant Lotteries
FOR JANUARY, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$70,000 DOLLARS!
$30,000! $15,000!

15 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class A, for 1849, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Jan'y 27, 1849.

MOST SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $70,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 4,096, 5 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 100 of 1,000, 100 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

A certificate of a package of 26 Wholes, $240 00
Do. do. 26 Halves, 120 00
Do. do. 26 Quarters, 60 00
Do. do. 26 Eighths, 30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
47-td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.
EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains: 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly belonging to the Estate of Thos. Hooper, situated on Person street, next above the Bank of Cape Fear. For terms, apply to W. A. Huske.

THOS. C. HOOPER.
Dec. 15, 1848. 46tf

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard, Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to

J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

JUST RECEIVED.

150 CASKS superior unslacked LIME. For sale by

H. LEETE.
Dec. 2, 1848. 35tf

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

NEW STOCK OF
Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

SCHOOL, LAW, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, AND
Miscellaneous BOOKS,

Letter, Cap and Bill Paper, Blank Books of all kinds, Pocket and Pen Knives, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, Quills, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ink Stands of all kinds, Mathematical Instruments, Letter and Note Envelopes, Drawing Pencils, Motto Wafers, Sealing Wax, Note Paper, Backgammon Boards, Visiting Cards, Bristol Boards, Perforated Paper, Boxes Paints, Indelible Ink, Card Cases, Ivory Folders, Pencil Points, Tooth Brushes, Thermometers, &c.

E. J. HALE.
August 16.

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.
Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

173 NEGROES, 5000 ACRES OF LAND, &c. &c.,

The entire Property belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, being in the Counties of Davidson and Davie, consisting of 173 *Negroes, the stock of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, together with the crops of Cotton, Corn, Rye, Wheat, and Oats.*

ALSO, those well known and valuable tracts of LAND, the POINT PLANTATION, at the confluence of the North and South Yadkins, CHERRY HILL, STOKES'S QUARTER, and CLOVER BOTTOM, being directly upon the main road leading from Salisbury to Mocksville, containing in the aggregate about 5000 acres. The Lands will be divided to suit purchasers. The Negroes will be sold separate and in families, as their connection may exist at the time of sale.

The owners of the above property are non-residents of the State, and desire to change the investment. Persons wishing to make purchases of negroes may be assured of a Sale without reserve, and no disposition will be made of any portion of them before the day of Sale.

Mr. John Foard, who has now the charge of the Property, will give any information required respecting it.

Sale to commence at the Point Plantation, about six miles from Salisbury, on the 22d of Jan'y next, and continue from day to day till all is sold.

C. P. MALLETT, Attorney
for the Representatives.
Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1848. 33-ts

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Report upon the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers.

To Messrs. Alex. McRae, A. J. DeRosset, A. S. McNeill, and F. J. Hill, composing the Committee, designated by the Pittsborough Convention held in July last, to take in charge the obtaining of a Survey and Estimate of the probable cost of improving the Upper Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, as high up as Hancock's Mill, in Moore County, North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: Having been engaged by Major Walter Gwynn, on your behalf, to make a survey of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, with a view to the opening of the navigation as high up as Hancock's Mill, in Moore county, and having completed the Reconnoissances, together with such instrumental examinations of the most difficult portions of them, as the time allowed me would permit, I have the honor herewith to report the results, including an estimate of the probable cost of a *Slack Water* navigation to be formed by a succession of Locks and Dams, with occasional short Canals.

This character of improvement is admirably adapted to those rivers, as indicated by their inconsiderable fall per mile, (it being somewhat less than two feet throughout their whole length,) their consequently sluggish current, and the extensive natural pools already to be found throughout their length.

Knowing the importance to the friends of this improvement that the question should be ascertained in the shortest possible time, whether such navigation could be obtained upon these rivers, to connect with the present Steamboat navigation upon the Cape Fear at Fayetteville, and with a view to expedite the work, after organizing a party and procuring a suitable boat, I began the descent of the river.

I found Hancock's dam 12 feet high, and was told by him that it backed the water up for five miles above, with a depth of not less than 3 feet. Thence descending the river, I found a succession of small shoals, until I passed the lower end of Murchison's Island, where I met with the back water of Peter Evans, Jr's dam, 2½ miles from Hancock's.

From this point to Evans's Mills, a distance of ten miles, I found a splendid pool of water with a depth ranging from 3 to 9 feet, at the then low stage, which was that of low summer water.

Evans's Dam has just been rebuilt upon the rafter plan and packed in with stone, about 3 feet in height. It is 190 feet long, and leaks to some extent; it did not in consequence hold a full head of water by 1½ feet; when this shall be the case by the deposit of mud and sand held in suspension by the water brought down the river, it will flow the water back to Hancock's Mill, 12½ miles.

In Evans's Dam a Lock will be placed of 9 feet lift, from which a boat will float directly into the back water from John Haughton's mill dam, and through this fine pool of water for 6½ miles to Haughton's mills. The depth of this pool at its shoalest place, which is 200 yards below Evans's Dam, is 2 feet for a short distance, from which it immediately deepens to 5 feet, and continues from 5 to 8 throughout its length.

Haughton's dam is 374 feet long and 8 feet high, over which the water was flowing at the time; showing thereby a plentiful supply. It is proposed to raise this dam one foot, which can be done at a small expense, to insure 3 feet at all times back to Evans's dam, and thus, supposing a Lock in Hancock's dam, we find already formed, with a small outlay, a slack water navigation of 23 miles.

From the Lock in this dam a boat will float into a pond of not less than 3 feet in depth, to be formed by a dam to be erected 200 feet below Thomas Farish's mill dam. This dam will be 9 feet high and 284 feet long, and will connect the pools at present existing and occasioned by the fish trap dams of Thomas Farish and Peter Evans, Sen., forming one continuous pool for 5⅝ miles from Haughton's dam.

A Lock will be placed in this dam of 9 feet lift, from which a boat will float into a pool 7½ miles long and not less than 3 feet depth, extending to Clegg's mill dam, a short distance below the mouth of Rocky River.

At this point, the first real difficulties are encountered, and it becomes necessary to leave the bed of the river for the first time in 39½ miles. Nature has done much to smooth the way here, and we find a natural canal or sluice of 50 to 70 feet wide, which it is proposed to use for 2050 feet. It is now used as the race to Clegg's mill. It will be necessary to take down Clegg's river dam, which only holds water for three feet, and construct upon its site a dam 5 feet high and 1023 feet long. This dam will give sufficient depth over the shoals at the mouth of Rocky River, and above that point back to the sill of the lock in the dam at Farish's fish trap. Some clearing out and blasting will be required, the cost of which is embraced in the estimate.

A dam must be raised over the sluice as far down as we use it, and in this dam a lock will be placed of 10½ feet lift, from which a boat will pass into a pool of three miles in length and of sufficient depth, formed by the erection of a dam just below the head of Pullen's Falls. Some clearing out will be required in the upper part of this pond.

Pullen's Falls are the chief obstacle to the opening of the navigation of Deep River, and to a casual observer, or those unacquainted with the means resorted to elsewhere in surmounting similar difficulties, they do appear to constitute a barrier to the navigation of the rich and fertile valley of that river. But they are by no means insurmountable—and when it is considered, as will be seen by the estimate, at what an inconsiderable cost the upper portion of the river can be rendered navigable, it will be understood that we can afford to expend an amount sufficient to overcome the difficulties at these falls, and yet leave the average cost of improving Deep River quite low.

The first dam in the falls will be placed upon a ledge of rocks making across the river 2½ feet below the level of the water surface above. It will be 8 feet high, and 384 feet long, including the abutments. A lock will be placed in this dam of 8 feet lift.

A boat will float out of this lock into the pool below, of sufficient depth and 600 yards long, which brings us to the 2d dam. This dam will also rest upon a rocky ledge. It will be 10½ feet high in the main river, but as it will cross two islands, its average height will be much less. It will be 800 feet long.

A lock will be placed in this dam of 10½ feet lift, from which a boat will pass into a pool formed by a dam 1300 yards below, built upon the site of Pullen's dam. It will be 8 feet high and 446 feet long to the island, including the abutments.—There also will be required 170 feet of damming to connect two other islands with the first.

From Pullen's dam, it is intended to take out a canal through the level bottom in which his mill race is dug. It will be 1026 yards long, of easy excavation, and will require one guard lock where it leaves the pool, and two lift locks of 10½ feet each, to drop the boats into the river, somewhere about the new bridge being erected by Dr. Smith and others. It will also require a wagon ford where it crosses the main road.

From the outlet lock of this canal, boats will float into a pool 11½ miles long, reaching to Buckhorn Falls, with no difficulty for that distance, even at this time, and of sufficient depth excepting at two points, one at Dr. Smith's seine haul, the other at Hawkins's Island; the depth of water at which points is now 18 inches.

About 2½ miles below Pullen's Mill, and directly above the confluence of the Haw with Deep River, is the town of Haywood, finely situated upon an elevated second bottom, which is destined to become a place of considerable trade when this improvement shall be opened. It has a rich back country in the Counties of Chatham, Randolph, and neighboring Counties, and will be the point where all the surplus production of these Counties will concentrate, to be borne upon the navigation to the markets of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

At Buckhorn, the river falls 16 feet in 1½ miles, where it becomes necessary for the third time to leave the bed of the river. Here nature has again stepped in to smooth the way for us, and we find a natural canal or sluice which leaves the river just above the falls, and running round the north side for 1½ miles, again enters the river. This sluice has at this time a depth of from 12 to 18 inches in it, and is 60 to 70 feet wide.

It is proposed to erect a dam across the river at the head of the falls 5 feet high, and 720 feet long, which will afford ample depth in the sluice, and back the water over the shoals so as to give at all times not less than 3 feet water upon them.—The sluice will be followed 1 mile, at which point there will be a dam erected over it. This dam will be 9 feet high and 180 feet long, and in continuation of the same dam to the bank below the old canal, a dam of 198 feet long and 6 feet high, also 430 feet of damming 5½ feet high, to connect some islands above.

From the sluice through a guard lock, the boats will pass into the *old canal*, which must be widened and cleared out for that purpose, as far down as the locks to be erected to lower them into the river.

There are the remains of several dams, two sets of locks, some half a mile apart, and the old canal alluded to; showing the efforts made in former years to improve the river. The general outline upon which these improvements were *last* projected was in the main correct, but the details were so wretchedly carried out as to render worse than useless all the money expended upon them. The canal was in the first place cut one mile in length from Buckhorn sluice, and locks erected to lower the boats into Parker's Creek, which it was intended they should follow to the river, about one-fourth of a mile. This creek is an inconsiderable stream of about 10 feet width and 6 inches depth, which would have been always filling up with the sediment brought down by it to the obstruction of the navigation; even though the water of the river had been backed into it by a dam from below.

It was afterwards concluded to throw away these locks, together with half a mile of the canal, and returning back upon it, lock into the river half a mile above. This was accordingly carried out and the locks put up, which would have answered the purpose very well, if they had been properly constructed, but the simplest laws of hydraulic pressure were totally disregarded. The sides of the locks were merely upright posts braced at each alternate post, with a single lining of one inch plank, and with no other support whatever. As might have been expected, they were forced open soon after being subjected to the *head* necessary to pass a boat through them. They were miserable attempts at lock building, and it would have been far better had the money been thrown into the river; as the effect of their failure, although some twenty years have past, is still found in the minds of many enterprising and intelligent gentlemen, who look upon any further attempt at improving this noble river as utopian, merely because they failed at that time, without knowing or reflecting upon the cause: which was an utter want of skill in carrying out the improvement.

A spirit is now aroused, however, which, if properly directed and judiciously managed, will render the navigation of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers of primary importance to the State at large, as well as to the counties within its influence.

From the outlet lock in this canal, a boat will float into a pool 6 miles in length and of sufficient depth, to Douglass's Falls, half a mile below Norrington's Ferry. This pool will be formed by a dam 8 feet high and 750 long, to be raised upon the ledge of rock at that place. Here it is proposed to take out a short canal for 440 yards on the north side, through a level bottom of easy excavation, and by a lock drop into the river below.

The next pool will be 8 miles long, and will extend one mile below McAllister's ferry, where a dam will be built 8 feet high, and 527 feet long.

A lock in this dam will pass a boat into the next pool below, which will carry it four miles to the next dam, which is to be placed upon the first ledge in Sunley's Falls. As these Falls are well known to be the greatest obstacle to the opening of the navigation of the Cape Fear River above Fayetteville, I will give their physical character. These Falls extend for about five miles over a succession of rocky ledges, with no great fall at any one of them, leaving invariably between them still pools of water, varying in depth from three to seven feet, and in length from 2 to 600 yards. The banks of the River at the head of the Falls, are 16 to 18 feet high, but increase in height to thirty feet as we approach the foot of the Falls. It will be seen from this brief notice of their character—from the height of the banks and the admirable foundation offered for the dams and locks, as well as the existence of pools of still and deep water of considerable extent, that nature has marked out for us the plan of improvement to effect the navigation through this part of the river. In fact, there are natural excavations and benches formed in these ledges of rock, upon which dams can be erected to withstand any freshets that may arise, as is abundantly shown by the imperfectly constructed fish dams upon them, which have withstood all the freshets in the Cape Fear until the actual decay of the timbers in them, and yet the stones remain upon the foundation as they were originally placed.

The dam at this first ledge will be 8 feet 9 inches high, and 445 feet long, in which a lock will be placed of the same lift to lower the boats into the pool below, which will extend for 1¼ miles, and of sufficient depth to the head of Big Island.

The site for this dam is remarkable—the fall at the ledge is only eighteen inches, but there is a rampart of rock running across the river seven feet above the surface of the water, except at three openings where the river has worn a channel through it. Upon this ledge, or rather across the channels through it, a dam will be raised of 10½ feet high—its total length from bank to bank being 500 feet.

In this dam a lock will be placed of 10½ feet lift, to float the boats into the pool below, which will carry them 1 3-5 miles to the next dam, to be raised upon another ledge of rock. This dam will be 6 feet 4 inches high and 750 feet long. A lock in it will carry us through a pool of 1½ miles in length to the next dam, to be raised upon the ledge at Hodges' timber landing, which will be 6 feet high and 600 feet long. Through a lock in this dam the boats float into a pool of water five miles in length.

This pool is intended to afford sufficient depth over the shoals to Averasboro', and on to Doctor's shoals immediately below Smith's Ferry, at the mouth of Lower Little River.

The dam upon Doctor's Falls will be 9 feet high and 350 feet long; it will not only create the pool above named, but it will flow the water for some distance up Lower Little River, thereby facilitating the rafting of the clamps brought down it, and remove all danger of losing them, as is now frequently the case when they arrive at the mouth of the river.

From the lock in this last dam to Jones's Falls the distance is five miles, which will be the length of the pool. Upon these Falls the last dam will be erected—it will be 9½ feet high and 400 feet long.

From the lock in this dam, of 9½ feet lift, the boats will float into a fine navigation to Fayetteville, 15 miles. Some outlay will be required in this distance to remove obstructions, which is provided for in the estimate.

The fall from the foot of Hancock's dam to Fayetteville is about 178 feet. The distance being about 100 miles.

PLAN OF THE DAMS.

The plan of the Dams upon which the estimate is based, is what is termed a *crib* dam. It is formed by longitudinal timbers, well secured to the rock, connected by cross ties, with the down-stream end of the ties kept at such an elevation above the up-stream end as will give the proper up-stream slope 2½ feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical. These timbers will be of yellow pine properly hewed, and well *tree-nailed* together, and the intermediate spaces or cribs well packed in with stone. Upon timbers running lengthways of the dam along the face of the up-stream slope, will be laid the sheeting of 3 inch yellow pine plank, running up and down the slope, and well secured to these timbers by *tree-nails*.

PLAN OF THE LOCKS.

The Locks will be a modification of the "Composite Lock"; the walls will be formed of well hewed yellow pine timbers laid lengthways of the Lock, 10 feet apart, connected by cross ties every 10 feet of their length. These cribs will be well packed with stone to the entire height of the Lock walls.

These Lock walls will rest upon timbers extending entirely across the Lock, laid close together, and upon which a double flooring will be laid to the extent of the lock chamber, and the lining of the chamber will also be double.

The Locks will be 100 feet long in the chamber, by 18 feet width, and are calculated for boats 100 feet long and 2 feet draught, and 30 to 40 tons burthen.

I learn from Capt. Dibble, that his steamboat plying upon the Neuse River is 100 feet long by 17 feet wide, from the bow to the extremity of the *paddle* wheel, which is placed in the stern of the boat. Its draught when light is 18 inches.

The depth provided for in this estimate is in no case less than 3 feet, and no doubt a boat can be constructed to draw less than the one named above.

These brief descriptions of the locks and dams are considered all that is necessary at this time, to an understanding of the character of the improvement contemplated.

It is necessary to say, that when the work is laid off for construction, modifications of the plan of improvement above presented may be found advisable, and in all probability may lead to some saving in expense.

After a careful investigation of all expenses necessary to accomplish this work, upon the plan proposed, the items for which are presented in a separate sheet, I find it amounts to (including ten per cent. for contingencies) $185,600.

In order that the committee may have a clear understanding of the importance of this proposed improvement to the interests not only of the country through which it will pass, but of the State at large, both social and commercial, I will endeavor to point out some of the physical features of the valley and of the country it will traverse. To do so, I will ask them to examine with me for a few moments the map of the State of North Carolina; and beginning at Wilmington, the chief seaport of the State, we find the Cape Fear River flowing through a broad and noble valley, and steamboats plying upon it for 100 miles above, to Fayetteville. Thence by this proposed improvement, we find still the broad and rich valley of the Cape Fear pursuing a Northwest direction some 60 miles further, to the junction of the Haw with Deep river, and thence by the valley of Deep river, which now bears due west, 40 miles further; approaching at its nearest point to within 33 miles of the rich and fertile valley of the Yadkin river.

The highly productive lands of the Cape Fear and Deep rivers, throughout the whole extent of this proposed improvement, are susceptible of an amount of surplus production which it would be difficult to estimate, could the proprietors of them avail themselves of the easy and cheap mode of conveyance to market which this navigation would afford. Upon Deep river, 12 miles above its confluence with the Haw river, we first come upon the bituminous Coal deposit, which extends on both sides of that river for some 15 miles above, and forms one vast coal basin, as is clearly indicated by the openings which have been made upon the lands of Thomas Farish, on George's Creek, on the branches of Buffalo Creek, on the opposite side of the river, upon the lands of John Haughton, where the boring has been continued for some 20 feet without finding the thickness of the bed, and also higher up near Dr. Chalmers's plantation in Moore county.

This coal burns with a brilliant flame: it is found from 3 to 5 feet below the surface, and is identical with the far-famed bituminous coal of Alleghany county, Md., to transport which to her seacoast, there has been expended in the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, $9,502,345, besides a new issue of bonds recently made of $1,700,000, making together, $11,202,345 for construction alone. To this must be added the interest and loss upon the sale of bonds up to this time, of $4,458,970; this swells the amount to $15,661,315.

The Report from which the above is extracted says—"The prominent and main purpose of the canal, as a work limited to the Valley of the Potomac, is to lay open to the inhabitants of the Atlantic States, the mineral treasures of Alleghany county; particularly its inexhaustible mines of Coal and Iron."

Now, gentlemen, this immense outlay has been expended to construct a line of canal 185 4-10 miles long, less than the distance to the Deep River mineral region by 14 miles; and when we take into consideration the tariff of tolls necessary to pay the interest upon this large sum, and compare it with that necessary to meet the interest upon the small expenditures necessary to accomplish this improvement, is it not as plain as the sun at noonday, that you can compete with the Maryland coals in any of the Atlantic seaports?

Hematite Iron ore is also found upon the banks of Deep River, soap stone, and also a substance very much resembling black lead.

Without desiring to weary you, gentlemen, I must carry you along with me, either by water navigation, or if that is inpracticable, by a portage Rail Road, over the country dividing the Deep and Yadkin Rivers, where we reach an immense and populous valley, rich in every variety of agricultural wealth—which would be collected and transported upon the Yadkin to the Rail Road: and if sectional boats are used, such as are in daily use upon the Canals in Pennsylvania, they would, *with their freight*, be transported over this short portage Rail Road, and launched upon Deep river for the seaport of the State.

It appears to me there can be no doubt as to the profits of this improvement. That it would render the stock of the lower Cape Fear valuable, must be admitted.

In conclusion, I would ask what Atlantic Seaport would have a more extended communication with the interior than Wilmington? Supposing the Yadkin Valley penetrated and improved, as I am informed it can be for some 150 miles above the "Narrows," thus forming 400 miles of interior transportation, which for economy and low freights, would not be surpassed by any other improvement of the same length in the country.

North Carolina would then, from the products of her own bosom, from her own inexhaustible resources, assume that position among the Commercial States of the Atlantic Seaboard, to which she has a legitimate claim, and no longer witness the diversion of her products to the building up of the Commercial Cities in the States on her North and South; but accumulating upon the wharves of Wilmington, they would be shipped where the laws of trade might direct.

Respectfully submitted;
WM. BEVERHANT THOMPSON,
Civil Engineer.

RALEIGH, Dec. 22d, 1848.

I have carefully examined the notes and calculations upon which the above estimate of the cost of the improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers was made, and have no doubt that it is full and ample, with good management, under the direction of a competent Engineer, for the accomplishment of the objects contemplated, and I fully concur in all the views and deductions contained in the above report.

WALTER GWYNN.

RALEIGH, Dec. 22d, 1848.

Covet nothing overmuch.

REMARKS OF MR. WASHINGTON,

In the Senate, on the 30th of December, on the Bill to establish a Lunatic Hospital in this State.

Mr. Speaker: I do not rise to make a Speech upon the bill now before the Senate. I hope, and believe, that is unnecessary; and if it were otherwise, I am not prepared at this time to do justice to the interesting subject to which it relates.—But, sir, regarding it as I do the most important bill which has been or will be before us during the present Session, I cannot suffer the vote to be taken without expressing the deep interest which I feel in its fate, and my ardent desire that the Senate will on this the last Legislative day of the present year, pass it unanimously.—Disconnected as it is from political strife and party warfare, and appealing as it does not only to our sympathies as men, but to our justice, our patriotism, and our pride, as legislators, it is a measure in the support of which we may all unite heart and hand, and in the consummation of which, we should all delight to share.

For what, sir, are we here *assembled*? To do the will and alleviate the wants of our constituents—to improve the physical, intellectual and moral *condition* of the people of the State. What has been done in the accomplishment of this great and glorious object? *Much*, I am proud to say, *much* has been done. We have provided for feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, for educating the Orphan and protecting the heipless and disconsolate widow. We have supplied eyes to the blind, tongues to the dumb, and ears to such as could not hear. But yet the raving maniac, bereft of reason, and forsaken of men, has been left by the Legislature of North Carolina, to pine away in misery, desolation, and wretchedness. Sir, why is this so? Are they not flesh, that they can feel pain?—Are they not immortal souls which must be saved or lost? Can we not minister to minds diseased? Is there no relief for the sufferings of the Lunatic, short of the grave? Yes, thank God there is "balm in Gilead," even for *their* troubles, there is healing, even for the ills to which they are heir. But it is to be found, sir, not in darkness and in chains—not in harsh measures or cruel restraints; but in prompt and proper Medical treatment, and the exercise of those eternal principles of benevolence, of charity, and of Law.

To alleviate the untold sufferings of this numerous and unfortunate class of our Fellow Citizens, is the aim and object of the bill now before the Senate. It is a measure which in justice to them, to ourselves, and to our constituents, we ought to pass, and to pass *unanimously and at once*. It is a measure, the consideration of which we *dare not postpone*. We *cannot shut* our eyes to the fact, that there are at this moment within the borders of North Carolina, one thousand Lunatics, epileptics and idiots, who are utterly incapable of taking care of themselves, and must be taken care of by others. Sir, how shall this be done? They must either be left to go at large, be confined in private dwellings or the poor houses and public jails of their respective counties, or be *transferred* to Hospitals, provided expressly for their accommodation and relief. The safety of the individual, as well as the security of the public, requires that the raving maniac should not be suffered to go at large.—There are Senators on this floor who know the fact, that an Insane man is now going at large in this city, who has committed a homicide for which he was considered entirely irresponsible, and has therefore never been tried or arrested.—Sir, *this ought not so to be*. But where is the remedy! Will you confine the madman at his own home, and among his friends? Alas, too many are without homes and without friends; while others know at their homes and among their friends, naught but pinching want and squalid poverty. But even among the wealthier classes of the community, where all the physical wants of life can be supplied, and even comforts and luxuries afforded, the confinement of Insane persons in private dwellings, has been found not only painful to friends, but highly injurious to the Lunatic. One of the greatest masters of the human passions has said, that "Earth knows no rage like love to hatred turned;" and it is a remarkable fact, that insane persons generally conceive the strongest dislike, and the most bitter hatred towards their nearest and dearest friends. Hence, it has been found from actual experience that confinement of the insane at home and among familiar friends, has always aggravated the disease; and that a change of scene, of air, and of association, are indispensably necessary to recovery.

Will you confine them in the poor houses of your respective counties? Mr. Speaker, you and I know very well how these are generally conducted; but when conducted with all the decency and propriety possible, can they answer the designed object? Can they do more than alleviate the physical wants of the sufferer? Can they do aught for his mental maladies? Can they furnish even the requisite safety to the individual, or security to the public? No sir, no!

Will you then, consign the poor, miserable, but unoffending maniac to your County prisons? Will you thus put misfortune on equality with crime? Will you degrade highminded, honorable men, by an unwelcome and forced association with felons and murderers? Will you condemn the unfortunate, but innocent maniac to life-long confinement in chains and darkness—to hopeless despondency and gloom, in a place where joy never, never yet entered? In a place where horrors only reign? Where groans are his music, and sorrows his companions.

Mr. Speaker, I do not possess the power of the Orator; if I did, I could, on this subject, scenes unfold, which would harrow up the spirits of Senators, and make their very souls rise in mutiny, at the monstrous oppression inflicted upon this poor and unfortunate class of our fellowmen.

Not only, sir, does every generous emotion of the soul, but every consideration of policy and of interest, proclaim the necessity and propriety of Hospital treatment for the insane. *There*, the proper medical assistance and moral discipline can at all times be procured—*there*, the finer and noble feelings of the heart be cherished and developed.

But, Mr. Speaker, where is the treatment to be found? In distant States? Sir, the poor cannot be carried there at all, and the rich, only at great risk, much inconvenience, and heavy expense. It has been ascertained by actual calculation, based upon authentic statistical information, that the money now expended for the support and medical treatment of our Lunatics at the Hospitals of other States, is amply sufficient to support a Hospital within our own borders; the advantages and benefits of which, the poor might share.

Besides, sir, shall the proud and patriotic State of North Carolina—the glorious "Old North" be dependent upon *her* sister States for the support, maintenance, and care of her Insane? Sir, the idea is revolting to my feelings as a *man*—it is mortifying and humiliating *to* my pride as a Statesman. Disguise it as you may, shrink from it if you will, but there is only one course for us *to* pursue on this subject, consistently with our duty to our fellowman, to *ourselves*, or to our God; and that is, to *establish at once*, a Lunatic Asylum at *home*. Why should we hesitate? This is *no new* question before the Legislature *of* North Carolina. As early as the year 1825, the General Assembly adopted the following Preamble and Resolutions, which I beg leave to read:

"Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in his wise providence, to visit many of our race with mental maladies, producing obscurations of the light of reason, sometimes partial and temporary, and sometimes total and permanent; and whereas, it hath been ascertained by experience, that like those of the body, they are capable of cure, and often yield to skilful and judicious treatment; and whereas, the management of these affections of the mind requires the use of means that can only be successfully applied in Institutions set apart for that purpose; and whereas, the sufferers under such calamities have a just claim upon the sympathy and assistance of all those who enjoy the inestimable blessing of sound understanding; and whereas, in other nations and in other States, Asylums, munificently endowed, have been established by public authority, manifesting this sympathy, and affording this assistance, whose exertions have been signally blessed and prospered by the Almighty; and whereas, in this work of enlightened benevolence, dictated by humanity, approved by religion, and encouraged with success by Heaven, North Carolina hath yet made no effort; and whereas, it is a charity which every people, generous, humane, and intelligent, should commence with fervor and pursue with zeal; in which emulation is virtue, and success is glory. Therefore

"*Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina*, That it is expedient to establish and endow a Lunatic Asylum in this State.

"*Resolved, further*, That Bartlett Yancey and John Stanly be appointed Commissioners to collect information, and prepare a plan to carry into effect the object of the foregoing Resolution; and that they report such plan as they deem advisable, with an estimate of the expenditure necessary to its erection, to the next General Assembly."

The Preamble and Resolutions which I have just read, Mr. Speaker, are the production of one of the most gifted minds in this or any other country. They were drawn up by the Rev. Dr. Hawks—under circumstances of peculiar and touching pathos, which delicacy and propriety forbid me to mention—and would, no doubt, have been carried out by the Legislature, but for the untimely fate of the distinguished gentlemen appointed to effectuate the object of the Resolutions. From that time to the present, the Executive Department of the Government has continued to furnish the Legislature with the most important statistical information on this interesting subject, and to urge them to action, in terms at once eloquent, solemn, and impressive; and yet, sir, up to the present Session, nothing has been done by the Representatives of the people, to remedy the evil complained of. And even now, at this day, we are told the time has not yet arrived for action on this subject; that the people are not prepared for this important work. Sir, when will a more convenient season ever arrive? Why should we delay our action on this great and glorious work? Are not new cases of insanity accumulating daily? Are not the cases already existing becoming every day more difficult of cure? Are not hundreds of our fellow men sinking to the grave around us, deprived of their reason, wretched and miserable? Sir, we must not falter, we dare not hesitate. It has been reserved for *us* to complete the good work which our forefathers began. It is an honor of which I am proud; it is a *duty*, which I dare not neglect.

But, Mr. Speaker, how shall this Hospital be built? It is ascertained that an Establishment to accommodate 250 persons, cannot be built for less than $86,000. How is this amount to be raised? "That is the rub!"

Some gentlemen say, let us appropriate a small amount at the present Session as an entering wedge, and leave the balance to be provided by succeeding Legislatures. Sir, I am opposed to that course. I am unwilling thus to deal with the people. In the course of my experience, I have found that it is best always to deal honestly, fairly and candidly with your constituents. If we do what is right, the people will always sustain us, and upon that principle, I am for providing eighty-six thousand dollars, ($6,000) the whole amount necessary for this work, *now, and by this bill*.

Again, sir, it is insisted that we should appropriate the amount necessary for this work out of the Treasury, and leave future Legislatures to provide for the payment of the money. To this, sir, I am opposed. We have already expended a sufficient amount of money, without providing the ways and means of raising it. "Out of debt, out of danger," is an admirable motto, not only in private but in public affairs; and anxious as I am for the success of this work, I would not vote a dollar for it, without at the same time providing the ways and means of raising it. The bill now before the Senate is admirably framed for that purpose, and the author of the 5th section (Mr. Dobbin,) is justly entitled to the thanks, not only of the Legislature, but of the people of the State at large. Under its provisions, the amount necessary will be raised in four years, with the least possible inconvenience to the people. But, sir, the idea of taxation, *in any shape*, is horrible to the minds of some gentlemen. I am glad it is so. Thank God, our people are comparatively free from taxation. With less taxable property than we possess, Maryland raises from her people more than half a million of dollars yearly, by taxes; while we collect out of our people for State purposes, only about $89,000; less than the revenue of the City of Richmond, alone.

Where, sir, is the oppression of the people under this bill? It exists only in the imagination of Senators; it can be shown by calculation, or supported by figures, under its provisions, that the poor man with five hundred dollars worth of land and no slave, pays about eight and three quarter cents per year; and in four years about thirty cents! hardly the price of two good water melons! Now, sir, suppose you were to start out with a subscription to raise money for this noble object. Do you believe you would find a man, however poor he might be, who would not willingly, aye cheerfully, give fifty cents or his quarter of a dollar? No, sir, not one!

But sir, it was said by the Senator from Ashe (Mr. Bower) that he could not vote for the bill, because the money is to be raised by taxation on lands and negroes only, not even embracing Town property. The Senator certainly spoke without reflection, for slaves in Towns are certainly taxed by this bill, and Town lots being included under the term "land," will be compelled to contribute their full share to this noble and patriotic work. And pray, Sir, why should this tax not be put upon lands and negroes? Who are the special objects of our care, under this bill? They are *pauper* Lunatics, who are now supported by the poor tax of the respective counties of the State, which is levied chiefly upon land and negroes. When this Hospital shall be completed and the Lunatics removed to it, the expense of supporting them in the counties will cease; and for that reason, the several County Courts of the State are authorised and empowered by this bill, to reduce the poor tax of the County, in precisely the same ratio in which the tax of the State is increased; so, that in part, the tax levied and raised under this Act will not be an additional tax, but will simply be transferred and paid to the State, instead of the several Counties.

But Mr. Speaker, suppose we were to hear that on some distant Island of the Sea, there were ten citizens of our beloved State confined in dark and gloomy dungeons, without the possibility or hope of relief or rescue, save by our interference? Think you we would stop to count the cost of a few dimes or dollars, in extricating them from their position? No, sir, we would be ready to sacrifice our lives, our fortunes, our all, for their relief.—Then, why should we draw back, or hesitate *now*? There are ten times ten, at our very doors, in a much worse condition.

Mr. Speaker, the work in which we are engaged is grand and glorious; worthy of the emulation of us all. It shall receive my cordial and zealous support, regardless of all consequences. Yes, Sir; I would vote for this bill if I knew it was to be the last act of my public life.

Gentlemen need not fear however to meet their constituents on this question. The people are generally more just, more generous than their Representatives. I have the honor to represent on this floor an enlightened and liberal constituency, *who know how* to feel the woes of others. And sir, whatever other political sins or blunders I may have committed, for my vote on this measure, I shall expect to receive at their hands the welcome plaudit of—"well done, good and faithful servant." I say to my friends on this floor, be of good cheer. Before us we have the bright example of our sister States to guide and direct our steps on this subject; around us we have the approving smile of woman—"Heaven's last best gift to man," to urge us on to this, our duty. In the eloquent language of another, "I conjure you then, by your duty as wise legislators, by all the feelings of humanity and philanthropy, by the precepts of our Holy Religion, to resolve never to leave the seats which you now occupy, or to behold your once beloved off-spring—until you have done your duty towards these afflicted children of Providence, by passing this measure for the improvement and amelioration of their condition.

BANK OF THE STATE

Condition of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, on the 25th of November, 1848, according to the Statement made to the Legislature.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$1,500,000 00
General Profit and Loss and Contingent Fund,	265,973 81
Pension Office,	23,004 35
Public Treasurer of N. Carolina,	36,334 77
Due to other Banks,	18,992 37
Notes in circulation,	1,327,122 00
Dividends unpaid,	2,386 00
Deposits,	210,678 34
	$3,384,581 64

RESOURCES.

Notes Discounted,	1,849,539 00	
Suspended debt,	123,959 41	
		1,973,498 41
U. S. 6 per ct. Stock,	100,000 00	
Bonds R. & G. R. R. Company,	83,000 60	
Rockfish Stock,	10,000 00	
		193,000 00
Bills of Exchange,		420,184 13
Real Estate,		44,383 99
Due from other Banks,		33,217 34
Notes of other Banks,		83,059 60
Specie,		623,594 73
Vouchers unadjusted,		526 74
Bills and Checks in Transitu,		13,121 30
		$3,384,581 64
Due by Directors,		105,865 51
Due by Stockholders not Directors,		41,411 10
		$147,276 61

Presentation of a Sword.—On Monday the interesting ceremony of presenting a Sword to Lieut. Col. Gaston Meares took place. It was a compliment from a number of our citizens to a native of the town, who, as an officer of the Arkansas Cavalry Regiment, did gallant service and won distinction in Mexico. The presentation was made in front of the Bank of Cape Fear, to which place Col. Meares was escorted by Major General Marsteller and Staff and the Clarendon Horse Guards, all in full uniform. Mr. William Hill, acting for the donors, delivered the Sword, accompanying the act with an appropriate and well-spoken address. On receiving it, Col. M. made a brief, though suitable acknowledgment of his gratitude for the approbatory token from the associates and friends of his early days. A large assemblage was drawn together to witness the ceremony.—*Wilmington Chronicle*.

We understand that the Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company have made a purchase, on behalf of the Company, of the Town Ferry, and causeway connected therewith across Eagle's Island, opposite the town, with a view to the use of the causeway in constructing this end of the Road. The price paid was $10,000, as we have heard.—*Ib.*

Lewis Cass, Jr., has been appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, to be *Charge d' Affaires* to Rome, in place of Mr. Martin, deceased.

North Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 8.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill to incorporate Greensborough and Mt. Airy Turnpike Company. Passed its first reading.

Several engrossed bills, chiefly of a private nature, passed their second reading.

On motion of Mr. Joyner, a message was sent to the House, proposing to vote on to-morrow for Judge of the Superior Court, vice Judge Moore, resigned.

Mr. Graham moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the bill to incorporate the North Carolina Railroad Company was rejected on Saturday last. The motion prevailed, and the bill was made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Ashe moved that the bill to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts be put on its third reading.

After some discussion between Messrs. Gilmer, Ashe, Smith, and Thomas, of Haywood, the bill passed, Ayes 32, Noes 14.

A bill to amend the Revised Statutes, entitled Forcible Entry and Detainer, passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Albright, the Senate took up the engrossed bill to improve the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers above Fayetteville. Passed its second reading.

The engrossed bill to lay off the State into eight Judicial Circuits, passed its first reading.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Ashe introduced a bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Walker's Ferry Plank Road Company.

Mr. Graham, a bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Masonboro' Plank Road Company; these bills passed their first reading.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, the Senate took up the Supplementary bill to divide the County of Stokes. Several amendments were adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Wooten asked leave of absence for Mr. Edwards, from and after to-day. Granted.

Mr. Mebane presented a memorial from citizens of Orange, praying for a division of the County Laid on the table.

Mr. Leach, of Johnston, presented a memorial from citizens of Johnston and Cumberland. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. McIntosh presented a memorial and bill, to attach a part of Wilkes county to Alexander. Referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Allen introduced a Resolution, instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the propriety of amending the Criminal Laws, so as more effectually to punish persons administering poison. Adopted.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, introduced a bill to abolish Jury cases in the County Courts of Burke. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Williamson, a bill to amend an act relating to Common Schools. Referred to committee on Education.

Mr. Ferebee introduced a resolution to receive no more private bills after Friday next. Rejected.

Bills and Resolutions introduced:—By Mr. Miller, a bill to establish a Toll Bridge over Catawba river. By Mr. McDowell, of Bladen, a resolution in favor of John A. Robeson. Referred.

Mr. Cherry, from the Committee on Education, reported a bill to repeal a certain section of the 46th Chapter of Revised Statutes. Passed 1st reading.

Mr. Gambill presented a memorial, asking for an appropriation to open a Road from Wilkes to Ashe. Referred to committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Rayner introduced a bill to provide for the better education of Deaf and Dumb Mutes. Passed 1st reading.

Mr. Satterthwaite, from the Select committee to whom was referred the bill to dispose of a portion of the unsold Cherokee lands, reported a substitute for the same, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Thigpen moved to lay the bill on the table and have it printed.

While this question was pending, the Speaker announced the time for taking up the special order, viz: a bill providing for the establishment of a Medical Board.

The bill was discussed by the following gentlemen: Messrs. Ferebee, Bregden, Keen, for; and Williams, of Mecklenburg, against the passage of the bill.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to vote for Superior Court Judge to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Concurred in. When

Mr. Person, of Northampton, nominated the Hon. Wm. H. Battle, and said he did so with a high hope that, in this election, gentlemen would lay aside party considerations and feelings, and that the members of both political parties in the House would come up and elect the gentleman in nomination on the first vote.

Mr. Jones, of Rowan, was addressing the House, when the Speaker announced the arrival of the hour for recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a Medical Board in and for the State.

Mr. Dixon moved the indefinite postponement of the bill and demanded the Ayes and Noes. The question was decided 59 in negative, to 45 in affirmative.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative —59 to 45.

Mr. Barringer moved to take up the bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Danville Road, and make it the order of the day for 11 o'clock to-morrow. Lost.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, moved to make the bill to provide for a Turnpike Road from Salisbury to the Georgia line, the order of the day for Friday at 12 o'clock.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. McDowell, the bill to establish a new County by the name of Graham, was taken up.

Mr. Williamson moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill. On this question Messrs. McDowell and Williams addressed the House; after which the motion prevailed, by 69 to 23.

The following is the vote by which the bill to abolish Jury trials in the County Courts was rejected in the House of Commons:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Ballard, Biggs, Brogden, Blow, Blackburn, Campbell, Cannaday, Cherry, Courts, Carmichael, Clement, Coffield, Dickson, Farrow, Foy, A. Gamble, J. Gamble, Greene, Griggs, Hackney, Hamrick, Harrison, Hayes, Headen, R. Jones, C. Jones, R. B. Jones, Keen, Koonce, Kelly, J. M. Leach, A. J. Leach, Love, Martin, Mast, Miller, Mosely, McCleese, McClenahan, McDade, McIntosh, McMullen, Nicholls, Newsom, Nicholson, Oglesby, Peebles, T. Person, Regan, Reinhardt, Sheek, Sherrard, Simms, Skinner, Smith, Stevenson, Stockard, J. Taylor, C. Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Wadsworth, Walser, J. H. White, J. Williams, C. Williams, Williamson, and Wooten.—68.

Nays—Messrs. Barringer, Bean, T. Caldwell, D. Caldwell, Coleman, Davis, Doak, Edney, Erwin, Farmer, Ferebee, Hargrove, Herring, Hicks, Johnson, H. C. Jones, Logan, Mebane, R. McDowell, McNeill, Nixon, Palmer, S. J. Person Pigot, Rayner, Russel, Scott, Shuford, Skeene, Stanly, Steele, Stowe, Trull, White, I. White, Wilkins, and J. Williams—37.

From the N. O. Commercial Times.

APPEARANCE OF CHOLERA IN THE ARMY.

By the arrival of the steamship Galveston, from Galveston the 28th ultimo, we have received files of the Civilian and the News up to the date of her departure.

We regret to learn, by these papers, that cholera had broken out in the 8th Infantry, stationed at Port Lavaca, and carried off a very large number of men. The mortality among the rank and file has been extraordinary, considering the whole strength of the corps. Only one officer has fallen a victim to it—Lieut. James A. Deaney.

The following we take from the News of the 28th ult., which was the first publication on the subject:

Cholera in Port Lavaca.—The steamship Globe arrived this morning, having left Indian Point yesterday at 2 P. M. By this arrival we have the sad intelligence that the cholera has been prevailing with great fatality for the last six or seven days among the troops of the 8th Infantry, who have been at Port Lavaca for about two weeks past. The disease first broke out among the troops about a mile and a half from Port Lavaca, where they were stationed, early last week. Major Morrison, the commander, immediately removed them into Port Lavaca, and had them quartered in Capt. Brower's large building, which was used as a hospital for the sick. They were attended by Doctors Dallam and Johnson, of Lavaca, but whether they had any army physician we do not learn. The disease, however, progressed with great mortality, 20 to 30 deaths occurring each day, and even as many as forty on one day, out of four hundred, which was the original number of the troops. After four or five days, the troops expressing great dissatisfaction at their confinement, Major Morrison gave them permission to proceed on their way to San Antonio, in small parties, according to their own pleasure and convenience. Most of the troops had, accordingly, left on Tuesday last; but among those who remained, six new cases were reported yesterday morning.

This disease is understood to be the Asiatic Cholera by the public generally, and yet we understand that some of the physicians, from post mortem examinations, have decided otherwise. All the cases were attended with nearly the same symptoms, the attack first commencing with a severe griping of the bowels, followed directly with a prostration and incessant dysentery, which continued till the patient's death, and this generally took place from six to sixteen hours after the first attack, seldom exceeding the latter period. The whole number of deaths up to yesterday morning is reported to be one hundred and thirty-five. Among these we learn of but one officer, Lieut. Henning.

The above statement is from a gentleman of high respectability. He does not pretend to perfect accuracy, but believes the facts are very nearly as stated. He says there are various opinions as to the origin of the disease, many ascribing it to bad meat or unwholesome diet, generally aggravated by exposure to the cold and wet weather. Certain it is, that this mortality exceeds any thing of the kind before reported.

An express from Camp Placedore creek, reports a loss of thirty men, and a few yet sick, but no new cases. The disease seems to have passed off with the Norther.

Messrs. Brown & Elton, of Waterbury, Connecticut, manufacture two barrels of pins per day, numbering about 8,000,000, or at the rate of 48,000,000 per week.

Crimes in London.—In London, there are 12 000 children regularly under training for crime, 30,000 thieves, 6000 receivers of stolen goods, 23 000 picked up in a state of drunkeness, 50,000 habitual gin-drinkers, and 150,000 persons of both sexes leading an abandoned life.

ENERGY.

One of the most remarkable instances of the success which attends well applied energy and perseverance, is exhibited in the case of Dr. David Jayne, of Philadelphia, with whose advertisements the readers of the Register are familiar. The Doctor, after spending many years of his life in practice and a careful investigation of the origin and character of diseases, applied himself to the preparation of remedies, and the excellence of his compounds is attested by the grateful thanks of thousands, who have proved the benefits of his skill and scientific knowledge. His are not mere quack nostrums, but preparations resulting from long and careful study, and as they serve, in an eminent degree, the good purposes for which they were intended, success has followed the proprietor's enterprise and labors. His establishment is now one of the largest in the United States, and besides furnishing every city, town, and township in the country with his invaluable medicines, he ships, annually, immense quantities to foreign lands.

In the prosecution of his plans for bringing his specifics to the notice of the whole people, Dr. Jayne has issued a Family Almanac, containing certificates and testimonials of the highest character. We see it stated in the Germantown Telegraph, that "last year, *one million* of the Almanacs were published for 1848, and all distributed. This year, the demand for 1849 is so great, that two power presses, driven by steam, running day and night, with a double set of hands, are unable to meet the demands of the public for the Almanacs. Indeed, Messrs. Stavely & McCalla, who do the press-work, have found it necessary, to meet the wants of the publisher, to obtain a *third power press! Two millions and a half copies* will be required for 1849, consuming from twelve to fifteen thousand reams of paper, and incurring an expense, at the very small rate of two cents each copy, and we cannot see how they can be furnished at so low a price—of *fifty thousand dollars!* This is wonderful, exhibiting, as it does, one of the most remarkable instances of enterprise on record.

But it must be remembered that this large sum, which is a fortune of itself, is entirely given away—the whole two millions and a half of Almanacs are gratuitously given to merchants, storekeepers, families and individuals, with a view to their general gratuitous distribution throughout the United States.

The position of Dr. Jayne is an enviable one—achieved by his own unaided energy, industry, and enterprise—drawing largely from an extensive knowledge of medical jurisprudence—and he now stands at the head of discoverers of medicines for "the million," which have not only been pronounced to be unequalled as remedies, for the diseases severally set apart by the proprietor, &c., but destined to confer upon the human family incalculable benefits in the form of restored health and prolonged existence.—*Norristown Register*.

FOREIGN.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.

The Steamer Washington arrived at New York this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to Tuesday, the 19th ult. The following is an abstract of the intelligence:

The Markets.—Cotton had slightly advanced in prices. The sales had amounted to 12,000 bales since the departure of the Europa. [The Europa left on Saturday, the 16th, and these sales, probably, include the transactions on Monday, and a part of Saturday.] The quotations for American range from 3⅞ to 5¼. The transactions have been principally at 3¾ to 4⅛.

Flour has declined one shilling per barrel. Wheat and Corn are unchanged. Provisions are firm. Consols are quoted at 88.

The British Parliament has been prorogued until the 1st of February.

France.—Napoleon's conduct, it is said, has been most circumspect since his election. His ministry, it is reported, will be composed of the following persons: Odillon Barrot, Minister of Justice and President of the Council; Drouhin De Luys, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Leon De Malleville, Interior; Fould, Instruction; Gen. Rulhieres, War; Tracy, Marine; Leon Fancher, Public Works; M. Passy, Finance; M. Bineau, Commerce.

Gen. Cavaignac, it is said, is about retiring to private life.

Germany.—The propositions of the German National Assembly to the Austrian Government have been rejected. The Hungarians have resolved upon a bloody and determined resistance to the Austrian troops. The intelligence from Berlin represents everything tranquil in that Capital.

Italy.—The Pope has taken refuge in Paris. A Provisional Government is about being formed at Rome, and the result will inevitably be the deprivation of the Pope of all temporal power. The affairs of Italy are complicated, and may probably lead to difficulties.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A dreadful acciden occurred on board the steamer Londonderry, plying between Sligo and Liverpool, by which *seventy* lives were lost. The steamer had on board three cabin passengers and about one hundred and fifty Irish emigrants for America. Towards night on the 1st December a heavy gale came on, and it soon blew so hard that the decks were cleared, and the poor emigrants were forced into the fore-cabin—a room a little more than 18 feet by 11. It was fitted for about 40, and yet 150, of all ages, were crowded into it, and the companion, the only aperture for ventilation, was *closed*, and tarpaulin nailed over it!

The steamer went on her way, and it was not until morning that the seamen were aware of the awful tragedy that had been enacted during the night beneath their feet.

Out of the hundred and fifty passengers who had been driven down the companion-ladder a few hours before, seventy-two were found to have perished! Men and women and little children, husbands and wives, sons and mothers, were heaped about the floor of the cabin in disorder, some with their clothes torn from their backs in tatters, some with their hands and faces lacerated, some with their features trodden into a mummy by the iron-shod "brogues" of their fellow-sufferers; here a father locked in the arms of his daughter, there a sister clinging to the corpse of her brother, their countenances black and distorted with the convulsions produced by suffocation.

The following is a description of the scene which met the eye of the mate when a steerage passenger, who had at last forced his way out, communicated to him the terrible intelligence:

"The mate instantly became alarmed, and obtaining a lantern went down to render assistance. Such, however, was the foul air of the cabin that the light was immediately extinguished. A second was obtained, and it too was extinguished. At length, on the tarpaulin being completely removed, and a free access of air admitted, the real nature of the catastrophe exhibited itself. There lay in heaps the living, the dying, and the dead, one frightful mass of mingled agony and death, a spectacle to appal the stoutest heart.—Men, women, and children were huddled together, blackened with suffocation, distorted by convulsions, bruised and bleeding by the desperate struggle for existence which preceded the moment when exhausted nature resigned the strife. After some time the living were separated from the dead, and it was then found that the latter amounted to nearly one-half of the whole number."

Captain Johnstone put his steamer into Lough Foyle, but it was twelve hours before he could make up his mind to pass up to the quay at Derry.

The coroner's jury have found Alexander Johnstone, captain, Richard Hughes, first mate, and Ninian Crawford, second mate, guilty of manslaughter, and have expressed in the strongest terms their abhorrence of the inhuman conduct of the other seamen on board throughout this unhappy transaction.

Mustachioed Ladies.—The editor of the Home Journal asserts in that paper, that it has lately become all the rage in Germany for ladies to cultivate upon their upper lips each a downy, delicate mustache! It is thought a great ornament, notwithstanding the unceasing ridicule which has been cast upon mustaches when worn by men. The fashion is said to be advancing —and so, we suppose, must be the price of bear's grease.

Haunts of Poverty.—A tract distributor states, in the New York Express, that three houses in that city were occupied as follows: 10 rooms in one house by 51 persons; 21 rooms in another by 81 persons; 14 rooms in another by 64 persons.

The Marriage Relation.—The celebrated English writer, Addison, has left on record the following important sentence:—"Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species, with design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment, have in that action bound themselves to be good humored, affable, discreet, forgiving, patient and joyful with respect to each other's frailties and imperfections to the end of their lives."

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE: *Sir*—Your correspondent, in common with the citizens of Fayetteville, have felt for the last few years the want of an efficient *Police Officer* for our Town. It is alleged by some that the salary now paid by the corporation is inadequate to the services required, and that no person will give his attention to the proper duties of the office for the amount received; and I suppose the present incumbent acts upon the principle of the Indian preacher, who dispensed his pulpit services according to the ability of his hearers to pay. This may be a fair barter transaction between the Town Constable and the Corporate authorities, but the good order of the Town suffers by the transaction.

I propose a plan by which the Town may secure the services of an efficient Police Officer, without any increase of expenditures.

The present (nominal) Constable gets	$150 per annum.
The Clerk of the Market gets	150 " "
The Collector of the Revenue	156 " "
Making a sum total of	$456

Now I propose that the three offices be given to one man, who shall be required to live within the corporate limits, (not 3 months in each year at his country seat,) who will not be allowed to hold any office out of the gift of the Town Commissioners, neither County Jailer, officer of the State Courts, and more particularly, a Deputy Sheriff, who would be compelled to leave Town at any time when required by his principal or his business. There are men in Fayetteville, *good and true*, who would perform *all the duties* of the above offices for the sum now paid,—who would devote their whole time to the duties of the office, ready at all times to execute the Corporation laws, without stopping at the corners to argufy the legality or expediency of such enactments,—who would not require bonds of indemnity from private individuals, when requested to enforce long standing corporation laws. There is no character more valuable in a Town or City than a vigilant Police Officer. He is obeyed and respected by all good citizens, and a terror to rogues, loafers, and evil-doers.

The facts are now proven beyond controversy, that a portion if not all of the robberies which have been committed in our Town recently, have been the work of runaway negroes, who lurk in and about Fayetteville. If these rascals knew we had a vigilant Police Officer, always in Town, always on the look-out, cunning in device, and industrious in executing plans to detect rascals, they would be *more cautious how they left their hiding places*, and would not commit roguery with the impunity they now do.

In seems to me that the offices of Constable, Clerk of the Market, and Tax Gatherer, would work harmoniously together; when going round collecting up the revenue it would afford the constable a capital opportunity of becoming acquainted with the habits of all classes of the people, looking into suspicious places; and keeping in his mind's eye all suspicious persons whom he might fall in with in his rounds. The services of the Clerk of the Market are required only for an hour or so in the morning, and I know of no place where the Constable would be more useful in the early part of the day than at the market;—(there the greatest number of people assemble, and good order is essential both for the buyer and seller.)—so that the side walks and foot ways are kept clear of horses and carts, and enforce many other ordinances which are now disregarded. These remarks are not made in a spirit of dictation, but as suggestions for the consideration of the Commissioners. Please give them a place in the Observer.

A CITIZEN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1849.

FROM THE ROME JOURNAL.

The Gold Region of California.—We have seen a letter, stating that the price of half a bullock, in San Francisco, was five hundred dollars—that eighty cents was paid for a ten-penny nail—and that a sheath-knife cost thirty dollars. It is obvious, that the standard of value is totally changed. Gold, in relation to commodities, is depreciated below the level of assignats, when men paid five thousand francs for a cup of coffee. We have not the smallest doubt, that making allowance for wages of labor proportioned to the rate of provisions, every ounce of gold that is bottled up along the Sacramento costs the proprietor sixteen dollars. We would not deter a single person from embarking for this new Dorado. *But*, we would earnestly advise those who are now crowding the offices of ship-masters, to pause and look ahead, and proceed more coolly. Let them not set out, at this season of the year, but wait until the spring; and then engage a passage in some line certain to carry them to San Francisco.

If any young man, meditating a journey to California-wards, will listen to our advice, we will insure him wealth and eminence in the land, with absolute certainty, and without any drawback. Let him collect what capital he can, and make his arrangements for embarkation in the spring. Let him settle himself at San Francisco, engage in the exercise of his trade or profession, whatever it may be, and invest all his gains in land. But, first and foremost, let him make a covenant with himself, and under every temptation of place and time and circumstance, let him resolutely adhere to it, *never to spend one hour in gold-hunting*. If this condition is introduced into the policy, we will, for a very small premium, underwrite any sensible, worthy emigrant to California, for wealth, respectability, honors—"what he will." But without it, we would not, for the largest premium that was ever paid for a desperate risk, insure any man against ruin.

The Independent, a paper in New York, has a statement of all the papers, magazines, &c. published in that city, with their aggregate circulation. There are 13 daily papers, 9 semi-weekly, 68 weekly, 54 monthly papers and magazines, 11 quarterly and 1 semi-annually, making a total of 158 publications. They issue yearly an aggregate of 69,247,864 copies, consuming 147,095 reams of paper, the weight of which is about 5,000,000 of lbs., and its cost above $600,000. The 13 daily papers have an aggregate weekly issue of 754,200, or 39,218,400 yearly. The six Sunday papers circulate weekly 42,000 copies.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1849.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Raleigh Times did not arrive here on Saturday, and we are consequently deprived of the opportunity to insert the detailed account of the proceedings of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. We annex a brief abstract of every thing which we think will be interesting to our readers.

It grieves us to state, that the N. C. Rail Road bill, which had been rejected on the 6th, and reconsidered on the 8th, was again and finally rejected on Thursday last. If we could hope that this was only to give place to some more feasible, or useful, or popular scheme, we should not complain. But we fear it is not so. Those who voted against it propose nothing in its stead. And so we suppose that North Carolina is doomed to retrograde for two years longer. There is no such thing as standing still in this matter; for people will desert a State which will do nothing for them, whilst every other State in the Union is pushing ahead. The most enterprising of our people will continue to move to other States where the Legislators have both the intellect to understand, and the patriotism to foster, the true interests of their constituents. They will go from a State whose Legislature is *afraid* to raise the taxes above 6 cents on the hundred dollars worth of land, to other States where the taxes are ten times as great. On this subject of improving our road facilities, and laying taxes, our Legislators are either the only wise ones in this Union, or they are the only ones who have not learned wisdom, even from the experience of every thing around them. To which class they belong, it would not seem difficult to decide, if we compare the condition of this State with that of *any other* in the Union.—But we feel too gloomy to write. If we thought that either entreaty or remonstrance from us would affect the course of legislation on this subject, there is nothing of the one or the other that we would spare. But some of the members of the Legislature cannot, and others will not, see the evils of their miserly policy. The condition of the State makes a much stronger appeal than any that we could utter; and no complaint but that of the voters, will have any effect on those who disregard that appeal.

The Raleigh papers speak in high praise of a speech of Judge Strange, on the subject of Internal Improvements, delivered before a very large meeting on Monday evening the 8th inst. "As a leading Democrat, (says the Register,) we are highly gratified at the noble stand he has taken on this subject. We trust that his example will embolden others of the same party to pursue the same patriotic course. His appeal to his Democratic friends was made in good taste, and without the addition of a word calculated to stir up party feelings from the other side. He denounced the spirit of demagogueism which is always appealing to the ignorant prejudices of the people, instead of disseminating information amongst them. Such creatures, no matter to what party they belong, are the worst enemies of the people—they would, if they could, keep them in ignorance and poverty to doomsday, by the insane out-cry of Taxes! Taxes! Judge S. boldly recommends the borrowing of several millions, to improve the condition of the State. In no other way, he justly remarks, can the improvements be made, and without them, there is not the faintest prospect of bettering the condition of the people."

IMPROVEMENT OF CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVERS.—The Report of the Engineer who recently surveyed these Rivers above this place, is an interesting document. It will be found on our first page.

If it be true,—and we at least have no knowledge to controvert the Engineer's estimate,—that the sum of $185,000 will open a good navigation from Wilmington 200 miles to the immense mines of Coal and Iron which are found on Deep River; that the head of that navigation will be within 33 miles of the Valley of the Yadkin, a region teeming with all the wealth with which a rich earth rewards the labors of an industrious people; and extending by an easy navigation nearly 200 miles further to Wilkesborough;—if this be true, should there be a moment's hesitation in expending that amount, so paltry in comparison to the objects to be attained? Surely not. If such an object were in view in one of the Northern States, millions would not be deemed too much to accomplish it.

Some persons are of opinion that this work, if finished, would injure the trade of Fayetteville.—Impossible! That which enriches the whole region of the State with which we are connected by neighborhood and trade, cannot well be injurious to us. A vast deal of the trade opened by such navigation would necessarily centre here.—Such is our opinion, and if we thought otherwise, we are for no "dog in the manger" policy. We wish well to every scheme which will promote the general prosperity of North Carolina.

NAVIGATION OF THE NEUSE RIVER.—We were not a little surprised and gratified to hear, through the Smithfield Telegraph, that there were *three* Steam Boats at that town at one time. Smithfield is only 25 miles, by land, from Raleigh. A little more enterprize, and a little encouragement from the State, would probably enable these boats to reach a point within 8 or 10 miles of the capital.

By the way, whilst in Raleigh we heard a speech in the Commons by Mr. Stephenson, of Craven, in which he praised Mr. Dibble for having, as Mr. S. supposed, built, a year or two ago, the first Steam Boat ever built in North Carolina. This was a very great mistake. The first Steam Boat ever built in North Carolina, is the Henrietta, which, though launched in the Cape Fear at this place as long ago as 1817, is yet running between this place and Wilmington, and is still one of the best and most useful boats in the State. But besides the Henrietta, nearly a dozen other Steam Boats had been built in this place, and some in Wilmington, before the enterprizing gentleman mentioned by Mr. Stephenson came to North Carolina.

JUDGE BATTLE.—It gave us great pleasure to publish in a part of our last week's issue, the telegraphic announcement of the almost unanimous election of Judge Wm. H. Battle to the Superior Court Bench. The news has been received every where with expressions of gratification—a gratification increased indeed by the previous occurrences of the session, but founded upon a knowledge of his high character as a man and a Jurist.

Judge Battle has accepted the office. A highly complimentary letter was addressed to him by Mr. Stanly, Mr. Speaker Gilliam, and ten other members, soliciting his acceptance, to which he responded affirmatively. We have not room for the correspondence.

FLORIDA SENATOR.—Jackson Morton, Whig, has been elected Senator in Congress, for 6 years, to succeed Mr. Westcott, Loco. Mr. Morton was elected by a union of a few Whigs with all the Locos, over Ward, the regular Whig candidate.

Jas. Cooper, Whig, is elected Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania, to succeed Cameron, Locofoco.

Mr. Atchison, Loco, of Missouri, is re-elected.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The America arrived at Boston on Friday last, with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult.

On the day of sailing, Cotton was dull and drooping. Middling 4¼d. Fair Orleans 4¾; Mobile 4¾. These quotations (says the Charleston Courier) indicate a higher rate for fair Cotton than quoted by the accounts of the 16th. The probability is that fair Uplands commanded 4¾, the same as Mobile, which have been usually quoted at the same rate, although the previous remark of the Cotton market being dull and drooping, would not warrant such a conclusion. The dealers in the staple can draw their own conclusions. We should judge that the quotation for fair Upland is ¼ l.

A second despatch to the Courier says, "The position of affairs in Liverpool remains much the same as at last accounts. The market closed with much confidence, founded on the low prices, the moderate stock, and the idea that there would not be an unusually large crop of American. The sales of the week were 18,300 bales.

Corn and meal dull and falling. Flour 26 to 27s.

On the 22d ult., in the National Assembly, Marrast proclaimed Louis Napoleon President of the French Republic until May, 1852. The President elect took the oath of office at the Tribune, and read an address proclaiming the Republic one and indivisible.

After the delivery of the inaugural speech by Louis Napoleon, General Cavaignac and himself shook hands, at which act of friendship and good feeling the members of the Chamber expressed their gratification.

Odillon Barrot is empowered to form the new Ministry.

ROME.—The Pope still continues at Gaeta—a Provisional Government has been established. An endeavor has been made to induce the Pope to return to Rome, but he refuses, unless on condition that the National Guard shall be disbanded, and the journals suppressed.

A Congress of nations was to assemble at Brussels shortly, to settle affairs.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased. The funds had risen—Consols 88¼—and a return of prosperity was confidently anticipated. Cotton and Woollen Manufactures were improving.

THE CABINET.—A correspondent of the Cecil Whig, (Elkton, Maryland,) recommends the following gentlemen for Gen. Taylor's Cabinet:—

Gov. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Secretary of State.

Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. James Cooper, of Pa., Secretary of War, (now Attorney General of Pennsylvania.)

Hon D. M. Barringer, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Wm. L. Goggin, of Virginia, Postmaster General.

Hon S. S. Prentiss, of Louisiana, Attorney General.

Extra Session of the Senate.—The President of the U. S. has issued the usual notification to the Senators, of an Extra Session on the 5th March.

OHIO.—The scenes in the Legislature are more and more disgraceful. Mr. Whitman, Loco, from a committee to count the votes for Governor, declared Weller elected, by rejecting the vote of a county whose returns had not the county seal attached. The Presiding Officer declared that Ford had a majority of votes, and was elected. Great confusion ensued, which lasted up to our last accounts, (Wednesday last.) Oaths, threats of violence, and even blows, in the House, are said to be the order of the day.

THE CHOLERA.—The accounts from New Orleans are rather contradictory. One account states, that on the 4th, the deaths reached the enormous number of 195, of which 140 were by cholera; but another account states the deaths by cholera on that day at only 70. On the 5th, it was said the deaths were 131, of which 77 by cholera. On the 6th, the Board of Health is stated to have declared the disease no longer an epidemic in that city; and telegraphic accounts as late as the 9th confirm the statement.

A few more cases had occurred at Cincinnati, and there was great mortality on the boats on the Western rivers.

Six cases were reported at Mobile on the 5th.

Cases have occurred at Memphis, Vicksburg, Danville, Ken., and Houston, Texas. Also, on boats which arrived at St. Louis, Louisville, and Nashville.

It has almost disappeared from about N. York.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.—The official report of the South Carolina Rail Road, for the six months ending 31st Dec last, shows an income during that half year only of $457,180 05—an increase over the same period in 1847, of $153,152 57. The profits for the month of December alone, were $70,155 81, of which produce down to Charleston paid $49,832 80.

The Receipts of the Central Rail Road of Georgia, for the past month, were $68,602 03—an increase over the receipts for Dec. 1847 of $30,580 30—nearly double. The freights amounted to $60,585 54, of which produce down to Savannah paid $43,656 41.

These are important facts. They show that Rail Roads in the South can be prosperous, and that, too, as produce Roads, for on these roads, five-sixths in one case, and three-fourths in the other, of the receipts for the last month, were derived from goods and produce.

These facts ought to have an effect upon the members of the North Carolina Legislature.

FIRE IN GREENSBOROUGH.—Four small buildings were destroyed by fire at Greensborough on the night of the 2d inst. Loss about $1500. Three of the buildings belonged to Mr. George Albright, and the other to Mr. Andrew Weatherly. Many other buildings were in danger, but were saved by great exertions.

The pair of Silver Pitchers voted to Col. Paine by the citizens of Wilmington, were presented by the Committee in the Senate Chamber at Raleigh on Tuesday last. We understand that Mr. Cowan delivered a very handsome adddress on the occasion, which was appropriately responded to by the gallant Colonel.

POSTAGE ON FOREIGN LETTERS AND PAPERS.—An important arrangement has been concluded between the U. States and Great Britain, by which correspondence by the mail packets between the two countries is facilitated and cheapened.

Letters may be mailed at any Post Office in the U. S. for any place in Great Britain, and *vice versa;* the postage on every single letter of not more than half an ounce weight is 24 cents, and as much more for every additional half ounce. The postage may be prepaid or not, at the option of the writer.

Newspapers are to pay 2 cents in each country, that is, 2 cents at the Post Office before being mailed, and 2 cents more at the Post Office where delivered. Pamphlets pay 1 cent in each country for every ounce of weight.

WHEAT IN GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—The papers from the above States notice that planters who have heretofore devoted their entire attention to Cotton, have this Fall sowed large quantities of Wheat. This is good policy and good sense. The planter will make his food at home, instead of buying it from abroad, and at the same time he will reduce the quantity of Cotton produced, thereby making more valuable what Cotton he does produce.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ABRIDGED FROM THE RALEIGH PAPERS.

SENATE—JANUARY 9, 10, 11.

Bills, &c. introduced: By Mr. Drake, from Finance committee, a bill to amend the Revised Statutes relating to Roads. Referred. By Mr. Woodfin, from the Judiciary Com., a bill supplementary to the act establishing an Insane Hospital. Mr. Albright, a resolution concerning Weights and Measures in Chatham county. Mr. Gilmer, a bill in relation to honest debtors. Mr. Washington, a bill to amend the Rev. Stat. relating to bills, bonds, promissory notes, &c. Mr. Patterson, from the Com. on Int. Imp., to whom was referred a bill to improve the navigation of Catawba river, reported a substitute, and recommended its passage. Mr. Watson, from the Com. on Finance, reported a bill to raise the tax on retailers of Spiritous Liquors to $10. Mr. Woodfin, a bill concerning the Supreme Court at Morganton. Mr. Gilmer, a bill to repeal certain acts heretofore passed, in relation to Insolvent debtors, &c; also, to amend an act to regulate Ordinaries, &c.

By Mr. Rogers, a resolution to adjourn on the 20th inst. Adopted.

Bills passed final reading. The bill supplementary to the act dividing the county of Stokes.

Engrossed bills passed and become laws: To improve the Cape Fear and Deep rivers above Fayetteville. To amend Rev. Stat. entitled Forcible Entry and Detainer. To incorporate Union Manufacturing Co. in Fayetteville.

Mr. Worth introduced the following Preamble and Resolution:

Whereas, there are many and important measures for Internal Improvement in the State, now before the General Assembly:

And whereas, inasmuch as the aid of the State will be required for their successful prosecution, it is deemed right and proper, before they are entered upon, to direct the public mind to the subject, and ascertain the public will: Therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Governor of this State be, and he hereby is requested to convene the General Assembly, in Special Session, sometime in the Fall of the present year.

Much time was devoted to the bill concerning the Wilmington and Raleigh R. R. Co., the main objects of which are,—1st, to extend the credit of the State to said Company, to enable them to raise $520,000, for the purpose of laying down the road with better iron; and 2d, that one-half of the Stock of the State in this Road, may be transferred to the Wilmington and Manchester Road.

Mr. Worth moved to postpone the bill indefinitely;—not because he was opposed to it, but because he was in favor of a general plan, and opposed to partial legislation on Internal Improvements. He could not vote for any further expenditures, until we could establish some great plan, and vote appropriations to all. Mr. Worth alluded to the steady opposition of all the members from Wake County, to every appropriation of money for any improvements, and argued that if this Session passed without any relief to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, that public opinion would either force them to support that Road or resign.

Mr. Thompson, of Wake, disclaimed having ever been opposed to a *judicious* system of Internal Improvements; he was no longer disposed to associate the subject of improvements with party politics; he was willing, if there could be any plan suggested to save the State, and improve her condition, to embrace any judicious system calculated to effect these ends.

Mr. Ashe spoke in support of the bill, and was followed by Messrs. Worth, and Thomas, of Davidson; after which Mr. Worth withdrew his motion for indefinite postponement.

Messrs. Joyner, Gilmer, Graves, (Speaker,) Woodfin, and Miller, spoke ably and earnestly in favor of the bill, and of Internal Improvements generally.

After some amendments, and many motions to amend, the bill passed 2d reading, 32 to 16.

The N. C. Rail Road bill was rejected, 25 to 23. The vote same as before, except that Messrs. Lillington and Rowland, who did not vote before, voted for the bill; Mr. Kendall, who voted against it, now voted for it, with a distinct declaration that this vote would be no test of his vote on the 3d reading; and Mr. Halsey, who voted for it, now voted against it.

The bill to consolidate the several acts relating to Common Schools being taken up,—

Mr. Gilmer offered an additional section providing that the distribution of the Literary or School fund shall hereafter be according to white population.

Mr. Smith opposed, and Mr. Woodfin supported the amendment, which was rejected, 31 to 16.

Other less important amendments were proposed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JANUARY 9, 10, 11

Bills presented: By Mr. Dobbin, a bill concerning widows. By Mr. Mebane, a resolution to enquire into the propriety of repealing an Act to prevent the imprisonment of honest debtors—adopted. By Mr. Dobbin, a resolution for the relief of S. W. Tillinghast and others—referred. By Mr. Williamson, a bill to incorporate the Columbus Guards. By Mr. Dobbin, a bill to incorporate Concord Division No. 1, Sons of Temperance. By Mr. Walser, a resolution fixing the time of adjournment *sine die*, on the 22d January—laid on the table.

The bill for amendments to the Constitution (Free Suffrage,) was debated.

Mr. Keene (Loco) moved its indefinite postponement. Negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Rayner moved a substitute for the bill, and spoke in its favor.

Mr. Caldwell of Burke moved to amend so that members of the Legislature shall be appointed according to the white population, (and not the Federal population.) Mr. Steele advocated, and Mr. McMullen opposed, Mr. Rayner's substitute.

The substitute for Mr. Steele's resolutions on Slavery were debated by about twenty members.

The bill to amend the Rev. Stat. concerning Guardians and Wards; to incorporate Antioch Academy in Robeson, passed 3d reading.

The bill to repeal the act of 1846–7 to lay off and establish the County of Polk, was taken up. [Mr. Miller argued against the passage of this bill, and was followed by Mr. Patterson on the same side. Mr. Halsey also spoke against the passage of the bill.] The bill passed its 3d reading, Ayes 30, Noes 16.

And the Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The bills to provide for the opening and clearing out of Big Rockfish Creek, in Cumberland; to produce conformity in the Charter of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company; to incorporate the Greensboro' and Mt. Airy Turnpike Company, passed their 2nd and 3d readings.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McClenahan introduced a bill, supplemental to an act to improve Cape Fear and Deep Rivers.

The Resolutions submitted by the Select Committee in place of Mr. Steele's, were then taken up—when Mr. Stanly moved a sub-stute for the 4th resolution; but the House refused to strike out the 4th resolution. A short but animated discussion ensued between Messrs. Courts and Stanly; the former contending that the Resolutions were not of a party character, and the latter insisting that they had been made so by the action of the majority, and charging Mr. C. with having contributed to make the Resolutions a party matter.

Mr. Cherry also offered a substitute for the 4th resolution But before it was acted on, the special order, being a bill to establish a Turnpike from Salisbury to the Georgia line was taken up and passed 2d reading.

The House then took up, as the next thing in the order of business, the bill providing for amendment of the Constitution, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, which was rejected by a vote of 69 in the negative to 39 in the affirmative.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, offered an amendment to 13th Section to apportion the Commoners according to white population, and the Senators according to the Federal basis.

Mr. Kelly moved to postpone indefinitely the bill and amendments. Lost by a vote of 89 to 19.

The House then took recess.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Afternoon Session.*—Mr. Stanly moved to reconsider the bill entitled "a bill to repeal in part Sec. 6th, Chap. 21st, Rev. Stat.," and moved its reference to the Judiciary committee with instructions to report an amendment.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Dobbin, the bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Danville R. R Co. was made the order of the day for Monday at 12 o'clock.

The bill providing for amendments to the Constitution was then taken up, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Leach of D. Lost. Mr. Caldwell of G. offered an amendment, proposing to give the Convention "power to make other alterations" to the Constitution than those proposed in the bill. Rejected. The question then recurred on the substitute offered by Mr. Rayner. Mr. Stanly opposed Mr R's amendment and spoke in favor of the original bill. Mr. S was replied to by Messrs. Rayner, Caldwell of B., and Satterthwaite. The question was then taken on striking out all of the original bill except the Preamble, and decided in the negative—58 to 51.—After sundry ineffectual motions to amend, the bill passed its 2d reading—75 Ayes to 26 Noes. Those voting in the negative, were Messrs. Bean, Biggs, Brown, Campbell, Cherry, Farrow, Ferebee, H. C. Jones, Keene, Kelly, Logan, Long, Mebane, Miller, McCleese, Nicholls, Peebles, T. J. Person, Proctor, Rayner, Russell, Scott, Skeen, Skinner, Smith, C. Taylor. I suppose it is unnecessary to give the Ayes, as all the other members present voted *for* the bill.

The House then adjourned.

In the Senate this morning, (Saturday,) several engrossed private bills passed their first reading.

A bill supplemental to an Act establishing the County of Watauga, and one to increase the Revenue of the State, passed their 1st reading.

The bill concerning the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Co. passed its 3d reading.

The bill supplemental to the Act for an Insane Hospital was then read the second time, and propositions for its location made, at Lexington, &c.; but before any question was taken, the Senate took recess.

In the afternoon the subject was resumed, (after the passage of the bill on its 2d and 3d readings, to suppress the trafficking with Slaves,) and various locations were named and rejected, viz: Raleigh, Greensborough, "West of Raleigh," &c., when finally Lexington was settled upon, and the bill passed its 2d reading, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Morning Session.*—Bills, &c. presented and Referred:—to repeal an Act to increase Public Revenue; concerning Bail; supplemental to an Act to make the Roanoke, and Roanoke and Seaboard R. R. Co's. [This bill passed its 3 readings, at once.]

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, offered a Resolution to send a Message to the Senate, proposing that the two Houses of the General Assembly meet together on the 1st Monday in June, for the purpose of devising ways and means for the improvement of the condition of the State, and for other purposes. Laid on the table.

Mr. Love introduced a bill to establish a new County by the name of Jackson. Referred.

Mr. Mebane, a Resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow money from the Literary Fund. Laid on the table Also, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina R. R. Co. and for other purposes. [This is the same bill which was rejected in the Senate a few days ago.] Mr. Stanly moved to make it the order of the day for Monday next;—pending this motion, the arrival of the hour was announced for taking up the order of the day—the substitute for Steele's Resolutions; which being read the 3d time, Mr. Barringer moved their indefinite postponement, and made some sensible remarks upon the good policy of such a course. Mr. B., however, temporarily withdrew his motion, to allow Mr. Stanly to offer the following substitute, or rather, amendment to the 4th Resolution, viz:

"Strike out all after the words—"will be an act"—and insert—of gross injustice and wrong; and that all efforts of the abolitionists to interfere with Slavery in the District of Columbia or the States, deserves our severest reprehension, and should call forth the earnest and prompt disapprobation of every friend of the Union; and further Resolved, that the enactment of any law of Congress which shall directly or indirectly deprive the citizens of any of the States of the right of emigrating into any of the Territories of the United States, and of exercising ownership over the same while in said Territories, will be the exercise of power contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution, and never contemplated by the framers thereof."

A short discussion ensued between Messrs. Stanly, Dobbin and Courts, when Mr. Barringer renewed his motion; pending which, the House took recess.

Evening Session.—The following Bills and Resolutions passed their 3d reading: To amend the 19th Sec. 3d Chap. Rev. Stat., also, 3d Sec. 85th Chap.; to provide for the settlement of Estates; to amend 14th Sec. 31st Chap. Rev. Stat.; to consolidate various acts concerning poor debtors; concerning Registers and Masters of Equity; to establish a Board of Directors for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

The bill from the Senate, concerning the practice of Law, was lost on its 3d reading.

Mr. Jones, of Rowan, introduced a resolution to cut off all debate and amendments on the resolutions concerning Slavery, &c; pending which, on motion of Mr. Stanly, the House adjourned to Monday.

An adjournment on the 20th or 22d is still spoken of, but, I believe, with no reasonable prospect of that event happening before about the first of February, if so soon.—But unless they begin to perfect something for the interest and prosperity of the State soon, it were better it would be on Monday next. Some are of opinion, that the several important Internal Improvement measures before the General Assembly, will *all* pass before adjournment *sine die;* while others think that none will, and that an Extra Session will be held this Summer or Fall. For my own part, I cannot persuade myself, from the illiberal and contracted policy pursued thus far, that either of these events will ensue; but the State will be left for two years more to languish out a miserable existence, impoverished and rendered undesirable as a home for men of capital, energy and enterprise, many of whom will seek a home more congenial to them. God grant that these may only prove my fears, and that they may never be *realized!* At all events, if something is not done at this Session, the consequences upon the destiny of the State will be most disastrous. Have patriotism, perception and foresight, deserted the Old North State? Has common sense taken its departure forever from her borders? If not, let our Representatives at once

"Awake! arise! or be forever fallen!"

SENEX.

REASONABLE.—Six Consuls to foreign ports were confirmed by the Senate a week or two ago, of whom only two were Virginians.

LATEST.

Reported for the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, Saturday Night, Jan. 13, 1849.

From the events of the past week, I fear that the People of North Carolina are doomed to another disappointment of their reasonable expectation that the General Assembly will do something for the improvement of the internal condition of the State. What strange infatuation has gotten hold of the Representatives of the People in relation to works of Internal Improvement, I cannot divine. They can waste thousands of dollars in squabbling over a string of resolutions totally incapable of good or ill—but are frightened at the bare mention of any project to improve her character and bring her up from the state into which a systematic course of parsimonious legislation has continued to plunge her deeper and deeper. Well, if the "*wisdom*" of the State hath so ordained it, the people must submit—*this time;*—but may an overwhelming defeat await every one, two years hence, who has been the means of bringing about a consummation so devoutly to be *feared!* What say you to a proposition to the *People* to take this matter in their own hands, and at the next election for members of the Legislature let National Politics be forgotten, and a compromise spirit prevail, in sending men to legislate regardless of party, who *will* do something to elevate the character and condition of the State!—Until something of this kind is done, I fear we may bid a long farewell to North Carolina's hoped for greatness.

I might give you an account of the most disreputable scenes which are being enacted in the House of Commons over the substitute to Steele's Resolutions; but I forbear.

SENATE—FRIDAY, Jan. 12.

Mr. Kendall offered a resolution so to amend the Journal of the Senate, to state that the member from Stanly and Cabarrus voted for the North Carolina Railroad bill with a distinct understanding that he did not consider it a test vote.

Mr. Joyner moved to lay the resolution on the table, which prevailed.

Mr. Joyner, from the select Committee, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, made a detailed report, accompanied by resolutions providing for certain payments on account of said Road.

Mr. Ashe, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Railroad Company, which was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Tuesday.

A bill to lay off and establish eight Judicial Circuits, was read the second time.

Mr. Thomas of Davidson moved its indefinite postponement.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Patterson, and advocated by Mr. Conner. The subject was then debated, between Messrs. Shepard, Patterson and Gilmer, after which the motion was carried—Ayes 34, Noes 12.

The Resolution to authorize a loan of $7,000, to Greensborough Female College from the Literary Fund, passed its 2nd and 3d reading.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 8th, Mr. Houston submitted a resolution, and Mr. Borland a memorial, in favor of a rail road from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. Both were laid on the table.

Abolition memorials were submitted by Messrs. Hale and Corwin. Mr. Bell objected to their reception, and the motion to receive was laid on the table, 25 to 16.

On Tuesday, a long and interesting debate took place on a motion by Mr. Underwood, to reconsider the votes of yesterday, by which the motion to receive the memorials presented by Messrs. Hale and Corwin were laid on the table. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Underwood, Metcalfe, Hale, Douglass, Dayton, Davis and Berrien. Mr. Dickinson moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject indefinitely, and it was carried—ayes 27, noes 23.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business in secret session.

On Wednesday, an able report against the admission of California into the Union as a State, was presented by Mr. Berrien, from the Judiciary committee. It was concurred in by six of the seven members of the committee. The subject was debated at great length.

On Thursday and Friday, private bills.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Meade moved a suspension of the rules, in order to enable him to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill providing for the apprehension and detention of fugitives from labor escaping from one State to another. The vote was—ayes 78, (all Southern, with the exception of Giddings, Greely, C. J. Ingersoll, Kellogg, Levin, H. Mann, Palfrey, Root, and Thompson of Indiana,) nays 90, (all Northern, with the exception of Boyden, of North Carolina.) The motion was lost.

Nothing else of interest occurred.

On Tuesday, the motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Gott's resolution relative to the slave trade in the District of Columbia was adopted, was taken up.

Mr. Wentworth moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table Negatived, ayes 79, noes 122.

A discussion then ensued, in which Messrs. McLane, of Md. Smith, of Ia. and Sawyer, of Ohio, participated, when the previous question was demanded and seconded, and the motion to reconsider was carried—ayes 119, noes 81.

Mr. Smith, of Ia. then moved to amend Mr. Gott's resolution, so as to instruct the Committee to report a bill to prevent the introduction of slaves into the District for sale.

Mr. Meade moved as an amendment that the Committee be instructed to report a bill to provide for the detention and restitution to their owners of fugitive slaves escaping from one State to another. But the Speaker decided the amendment not in order.

At this stage of the proceedings the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, the Appropriation Bills were considered, and the Mileage question debated.

On Thursday, nothing important.

On Friday, Mr. Hilliard gave notice of a bill to authorise the people of California to form a State Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. And of a bill extending the boundary of Texas so as to include New Mexico.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Dr. Locke of Ohio has invented "a magnetic clock, by means of which seconds of time may be divided into hundredths, with as much accuracy and precision as the machinist with rule and compass can divide an inch of space," and by which "astronomers, in all parts of the country to which the magnetic telegraph reaches, may make their observations, and, at the same moment, cause the clock in Washington to record the moment with wonderful precision."—"Thus, (says Lieut. Maury, of the National Observatory,) the astronomer in Boston observes the transit of a star as it flits through the field of his instrument, and crosses the meridian of that place. Instead of looking at a clock before him, and noting the time in the usual way, he touches a key, and the clock here subdivides his seconds to the minutest fraction, and records the time with unerring accuracy. The astronomer in Washington waits for the same star to cross his meridian, and, as it does, Dr. Locke's magnetic clock is again touched; it divides the seconds and records the time for him with equal precision. The difference between these two times is the longitude of Boston from the meridian of Washington. The astronomer in New Orleans and St. Louis, and every other place within the reach of the magnetic wires, may wait for the same star, and, as it comes to their meridian, they have but to touch the key, and straightway this central magnetic clock tells their longitude.

"And thus this problem, which has vexed astronomers and navigators, and perplexed the world for ages, is reduced at once by American ingenuity to a form and method the most simple and accurate. While the process is so much simplified, the results are greatly refined. In one night the longitude may now be determined with far more accuracy by means of the magnetic telegraph and clock than it can by years of observation according to any other method that has ever been tried."

The Raleigh Register estimates the weekly issue of all the newspapers in North Carolina (33 in number,) at only 15,000. This must be greatly under-estimated. We think we could name five papers whose aggregate weekly issue is 9,000. The average of the remaining 28 is not, we think, less than 300 each. This is bad enough in all conscience. Our people take the cheap Northern papers which the N. C. papers generally advertise and puff so liberally.

FATTENING HOGS.—The Greensborough Patriot mentions a case of laudable emulation in the Pork line in Stokes county. On the 5th Feb'y last, some citizens entered 24 hogs, paying $1 for each, which purse of $24 was to be divided between the owners of the three hogs which should increase most in weight by the 27th Dec., a period of 10 months and 22 days. The greatest gains were 403, 385, and 358 lbs. The first two prizes were awarded to Mr. P. Transu, and the third to Mr. S. Transu. Hogs of any size or age were allowed to be entered. Those which gained the most weighed, when entered, 90 lbs. Some were entered which weighed only 5 lbs.

BIG HOG.—Gen. Logan, of Greensborough, killed a hog on the 5th inst. which weighed 564 lbs. net.

Death of Hon. A. H. Sevier.—A telegraphic despatch from the west received at Washington, announces the death of Hon. A. H. Sevier, late Minister to Mexico, and for many years Representative and Senator from the State of Arkansas.

Sudden Death.—We learn from the Watchman, (Salisbury,) that a very sudden death occurred at New Hope in Iredell county, on Sunday the 12th of December. Mr. Gries was to have preached from the text—"It is appointed unto all men once to die, and after death the judgment cometh." During the prayer, Miss Ann Higher, a young lady about twenty years of age, was struck dead, almost instantly. The sermon was dispensed with and an exhortation upon the shortness of life and the certainty of death, delivered in its stead.

The Rhode Island Case Decided.—The Supreme Court of the United States has at last given its decision in the case of Martin Luther *vs.* L. M. Borden *et al.*, on a writ of error from the Circuit Court for Rhode Island.

The cause of action originated in the Dorr insurrection. The plaintiff, Luther, was arrested under the operation of the martial law declared by the Government of Rhode Island; and subsequently brought suit for damages against the officer who arrested him. The officer pleaded the martial law in defence; and the Circuit Court decided that the plea was good. A writ of error on this decision was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that Court has now confirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court.

We have the following brief statement of the points decided, in the Washington correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer:—

1. That, whether the new government at any time displaced the charter government, is a political question, and not a judicial one.

2. That the charter government at no time recognized the new government, but denounced it as revolutionary and treasonable; and not only opposed it by military force, but prosecuted and convicted Gov. Dorr, the leader of the movement, under the criminal law of the State—in which case, and in others, the charter government was sustained by the Courts of Rhode Island—and that the federal Courts, under an established rule of decision, follow the state tribunals on questions arising under its own laws.

3. That the recognition of the chartered government by the President of the United States, in expressing a willingness to aid it, if necessary, in putting down the insurrection, by the power of the Union, as provided by the constitution, is of itself conclusive on the judicial power of the Union.

4. That the Legislature of Rhode Island had power to establish martial law and to authorize the acts to be done, complained of as a trespass by the plaintiff.

The opinion was able, clear and conclusive, and received the entire concurrence of the court with the exception of Judge Woodbury, who dissented to the fourth point and maintained that the state had no power to proclaim martial law.

The Popular Vote.—The popular vote in all the States, on the Presidential question, is ascertained to be as follows: Taylor 1,355,828, Cass 1,216,746, Van Buren 291,927, Scattering 4,033. The popular vote is 2,868,534, being an increase of 190,413, since the election of 1844.

Senator Houston publishes a card in the National Intelligencer, in which he disputes the charges brought against him by ex-President Jones, of duplicity and opposition to the annexation of Texas; but says he cannot make a statement of adverse facts until he returns to Texas and looks over its national archives.

Improvement in Business.—There appears to be a general favorable movement in business matters in our city recently. The great staple of the South, Cotton, has taken a start, after a most unexampled depression, and for some days past has been taken hold of with an avidity that augurs well for the continuance of a brisk demand for the article. Slave property, too, has commanded higher prices, a public sale having taken place yesterday at rates much beyond what had been previously obtained, shewing that agriculturists were participating in the belief that better times were to succeed the quietude that has existed for a year past. Money matters are easier—every branch of trade is more prosperous—indeed the whole face of matters wears a favorable appearance, with every prospect of permanence.

Charleston Courier.

At a sale of Negroes yesterday morning, prime negro women sold singly at $500, and negro men (cotton hands) ranged from $600 to $650. This is a substantial evidence that there is a steady demand for this species of property in our city, and at fair prices.—*Char. Mercury.*

THE CHOLERA.—*Mode of Treatment.* The best and most reliable cure of this disease, as stated by Dr. Whiting, in his report to the New York board of health, is calomel, administered in moderate doses, with morphine, at short intervals. Recoveries have commenced, in every case, from the moment the slightest bilious evacuation was produced. He also states as a remarkable fact that worms have been discharged, either by vomiting or the bowels, in a large majority of cases. One-third of the whole number of patients at the quarantine hospital have been children under fourteen years of age.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 9—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for S J Hinsdale, Capt Bradford, J H & J Martine, A A McKethan, Cook & Taylor, R Wilson, S W Tillinghast & Co, A C Simpson, L H Whitaker, L McKellar, E Fuller, of this town; J & W Murphy, S T Pfohl; Prof E Mitchell, J H Hawley, A Rencher, T B Lee, of interior.

Jan'y 14—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for sundry merchants of this place and interior.

NOTICE.

ON the 30th inst., I will offer for Sale at my Plantation, East side of Cape Fear River, 18 miles North of Fayetteville, my stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, and Hogs; a quantity of Corn, Fodder, Oats, and Rye; Timber Wagon, Carts, and Farming Tools. Also, will be offered for hire, several Negroes: men, women, and boys.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Jan. 12, 1849. 50-2w

GARDEN SEEDS.

WE have received our annual supply of Landreth's celebrated GARDEN SEEDS, warranted genuine, and of the crop of 1848.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan'y 15, 1849. 50-3w

UNITED STATES'

Wholesale Clothing Warehouse!!

LEWIS & HANFORD,

Nos. 252 & 256 Pearl Street,

(Between Fulton st. and Burling Slip,)

NEW YORK,

HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING

IN THE

UNITED STATES,

Adapted to the Southern and Southwestern Markets!!

In the article of

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

We keep an endless variety.

ALSO THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL CLOTHING

AND

COVERED HATS

In the World.

Plain and Fashionable Clothing, of all kinds.

LEWIS & HANFORD,

Nos. 252 & 256 Pearl St.

Jan'y 12, 1849. 50-10w

MARRIED,

In the vicinity of Selma, Alabama, on the

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
5 bags Shot,
30 dz Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
5 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Coppers, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting.
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.
Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merinos, and Lambs' wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.
Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Ditto ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De-Lains and Cashmeres,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
3-4 to 12-12 bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes,

With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.
October 9, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 23, 1848. 34tf

REMOVAL.
NEW GOODS.

JAMES DODD, having sold off his old Stock at auction, and removed to Green street, opposite J. R. Gee's, has received a full supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

100 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
8 bbls. Clarified, and other sorts of Sugar,
37 bags Shot, 10 kegs Powder, 30 kegs Nails, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, &c., single and double-barrel Guns.

FINE LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, fine Madeira Wine, Muscat, Port, and Malaga Wine, London Porter.

A few good Bonnets, and some Artificials.
An assortment of VIOLINS.
Nov. 3, 1848. 40-6m

I am determined to leave Fayetteville as soon as I can wind up my business. All those wishing to buy cheap goods can find them at my Store on Green Street, next to Mr. H. Leete's.
JAMES DODD.
January 1, 1849. 48

NOW RECEIVING.

A NEW supply of Almonds, Filberts, Brazil and Madeira Nuts, Preserves, Prunes, Citron, Currants, Nutmegs, Dates, Chocolate, Sardines, 1 bbl. Cooking Wine, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of FANCY GOODS and TOYS, for Children.

Gold Pens, fine and common Knives, Revolving Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot and Shot Pouches, Canister Powder, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices.
W. PRIOR.
Nov. 14, 1848. 41-3m

☞ A supply of ORANGES kept constantly on hand when they can be had.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blankets, &c.

All of which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for Produce.
L. McKELLAR.
Nov. 11, 1848. 41-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery,

&c. &c., which he is prepared to sell unusually LOW. Call and be convinced.
H. LEETE.
Nov. 3, 1848. 40tf

G. & H. MacMillan

ARE RECEIVING their usual assortment of desirable GOODS for the fall and winter trade, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms; viz:

Silk Striped and Checked figured Alpaccas, a large variety; Glaudian Checks; British and Cashmere Chamelions, &c.; Gala Plaids, 5-4 wide; Fancy Dress Silks; Ombre Victorinelle; Plain Black Silks, from 26 to 36 inches wide; Black Silk Cravats; Fancy do; Gingiams, a large variety; Broadcloths; Wool-dyed Wooded Wool Blues, &c.; a splendid assortment of plain and fancy doe skin Cassimeres; also, a large assortment of West of England, and Ladies newest styles of Bonnets, for the fall and winter, the best assortment ever offered in this market. Also, Gentlemens' Hats, a large and splendid assortment. Shoes in great variety, and all goods generally kept in a dry goods Store.

The above goods have been purchased at the North and East, at much reduced rates than ever before purchased for this market, being bought principally for *Cash*.

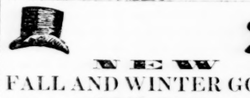
We invite our friends and customers to call soon.
Fayetteville, August 28. 30-tf

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their stock of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas,

And ten thousand other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or good paper.
October 24, 1848. 38tf



NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Selet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.
J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silicia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.
MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Women of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Ellet; Physical Geography, by Mary Summerville; The Image of his Father, 50 cents; The Trapper's Bride, 25; Chambers' Educational Course, consisting of Elements of Zoology, Elements of Physiology, Elements of Chemistry, Elements of Drawing, Elements of Geology, Treasury of Knowledge.

Just received and for sale by
Nov. 25. E. J. HALE

Millinery.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.
December 25. 95-tf

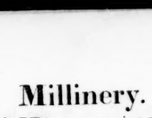
Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.
March 11, 1848. 7tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

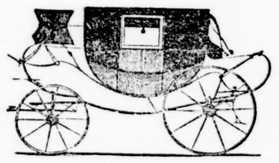
☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body; being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville at E. J. Hale's Book Store, the only authorised Agency.
November 10, 1848. 41-4m

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.
Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Cockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.
Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

W. BRANSON:

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Sept. 28, 1848. 35-6m

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1848. 19-tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwardit Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

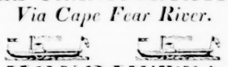
Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

FALL TRANSPORTATION
Via Cape Fear River.



HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers desiging their Goods to the care of our Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, Care "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville." All Letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Ordersthankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.
Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.
April 1, 1848. 9-tf

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1848. 18-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY

THE Trustees of Cumberland Academy hereby give notice, that the Institution under their care will be re-opened for the reception of Scholars on Wednesday the 3d day of January next. Rev'd Simeon Colton, D. D., will take charge of the School as Principal, who will be provided with competent assistance.

Cumberland Academy is situated in the Northern part of Cumberland county, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh by Atkins's Ferry, and about midway from either place. The location is distinguished for health, surrounded by a good neighborhood, and is removed from the temptations often prevailing in large towns to the detriment of a School. The Trustees are in the process of erecting buildings, which they intend shall be competent to all the purposes of the kind of institution contemplated. It will also be furnished with such helps in the instruction as the character of the School may require. A new and commodious house for boarding is nearly completed, which, together with the buildings now ready, will furnish ample accommodations for such as may be disposed to attend the School. The boarding establishment will be under the direction of Mr. Hugh McLean, who with his mother, long acquainted with such business, will do every thing that can be reasonably expected to make the condition of their boarders comfortable.

The price of board, including washing and lodging, is six dollars per month. Students lodging in Academy buildings, will be charged for the use of rooms and furniture, one dollar and twenty-five cents per Quarter, or five dollars per annum. Other Students will be charged twenty-five cents per quarter, or one dollar per year, for contingencies.

Such as are attending to the languages, and other higher branches, will be charged eight dollars per quarter, or thirty-two per annum.

Such as attend to the different branches of English studies, the charge will be six dollars per quarter, or twenty-four dollars per annum.

For the Elementary branches in English, four dollars per quarter.

Tuition and Board to be paid in advance, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The design of the Trustees in establishing this School is to provide a place where youth may be prepared for College, or fitted for business, under a good moral influence, where there may be few temptations, and where they shall not be exposed to the evils often found to prevail in large and business places. The location, it is believed, will be peculiarly favorable for such as may wish to prepare for College; for such as wish to study, in order to qualify themselves for business; and where parents may place their sons under a supervision, and in circumstances such as may inspire a confidence that they will be trained to good moral habits, while the expenses are so low as to enable those of limited means to give their children a good education. The trustees having confidence in the teachers employed, and in the arrangement made for boarding, believe they may recommend the School to the patronage of the public, and trust that under a careful supervision, the Institution will become such as will meet the expectation of patrons, and gain a high place in public favor. They wish it to be understood, that the strictest attention will be paid to the moral culture of the pupils, and, in connection with this, the Bible will be made a part of the course of studies, and as far as practicable, a religious aspect will be given to the exercises of the School, while every thing inconsistent with a rigid moral character will be discountenanced.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't.
Cumberland county, Dec. 15, 1848. 46tf

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

ON Tuesday the 23d day of January next and days following, the Subscriber will sell at Auction, at the Court House in the town of Carthage, the following VALUABLE LAND and TOWN PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of the late Col. William Hancock, dec'd, to-wit:

650 acres on the South side of Deep River, the late residence of the deceased, 150 acres of it in a high state of cultivation, well watered, and having on it a good dwelling house, outhouses of all kinds, offices, shops, a store house, tan-yard, and a Saw and Merchant grist mills, and a valuable toll bridge across Deep River. Several other tracts adjoining the above, valuable for timber and farming purposes, will be sold with the home plantation.

380 acres on the waters of Lick Creek; 5 lots in the town of Carthage, one of them having on it a new and handsome two story dwelling house, with basement finished in good style; with other necessary outhouses, and also a store house in good repair and conveniently situated for business.

410 acres in the immediate vicinity of Carthage, in separate tracts.

The lands on Deep River are fertile, and well suited to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Oats; and with the Mills, present great inducements to those wishing to purchase a fine farm—and also for being situated at the proposed head of navigation of Deep River.

The Town property is valuable on account of the healthfulness of its location, and nearness to two fine Academies, Male and Female, where persons may educate their children at small expense. The above property will be sold on different credits;—terms made fully known on day of sale

Also, at the same time and place, two or three Negroes will be sold for Cash.

The Subscriber is authorized to sell, on a credit of six and twelve months, at private sale, a three story brick building in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., situated on Hay street in the Brick Row. And if not disposed of previously, will sell the same at Auction, in the town of Fayetteville, on the 1st day of February next, at the door of said building.

Bond and approved sureties in all cases will be required of purchasers before the conveyance of title to said property.

NOAH RICHARDSON, Executor.
Dec. 5, 1848. 46ts

N. B. For any information wanting, address the subscriber at Carthage, or see him at home, nine miles West of Carthage.

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For reference, apply at this Office, or to Messrs. Cook & Taylor.
Oct. 20, 1848. 38-tf

NEW BOOKS.

TAYLOR and his Campaigns, 10 cts.; Life of Gen. Cass, 25; Gowrie, by James; Harold, by Bulwer, 2 parts, 50; The Dreamer and The Worker, 25; The Fortune Hunter, 25; The Henpecked Husband, 25; The Little Wife, 25; The Trapper's Bride, 25; The Renegade, 25;